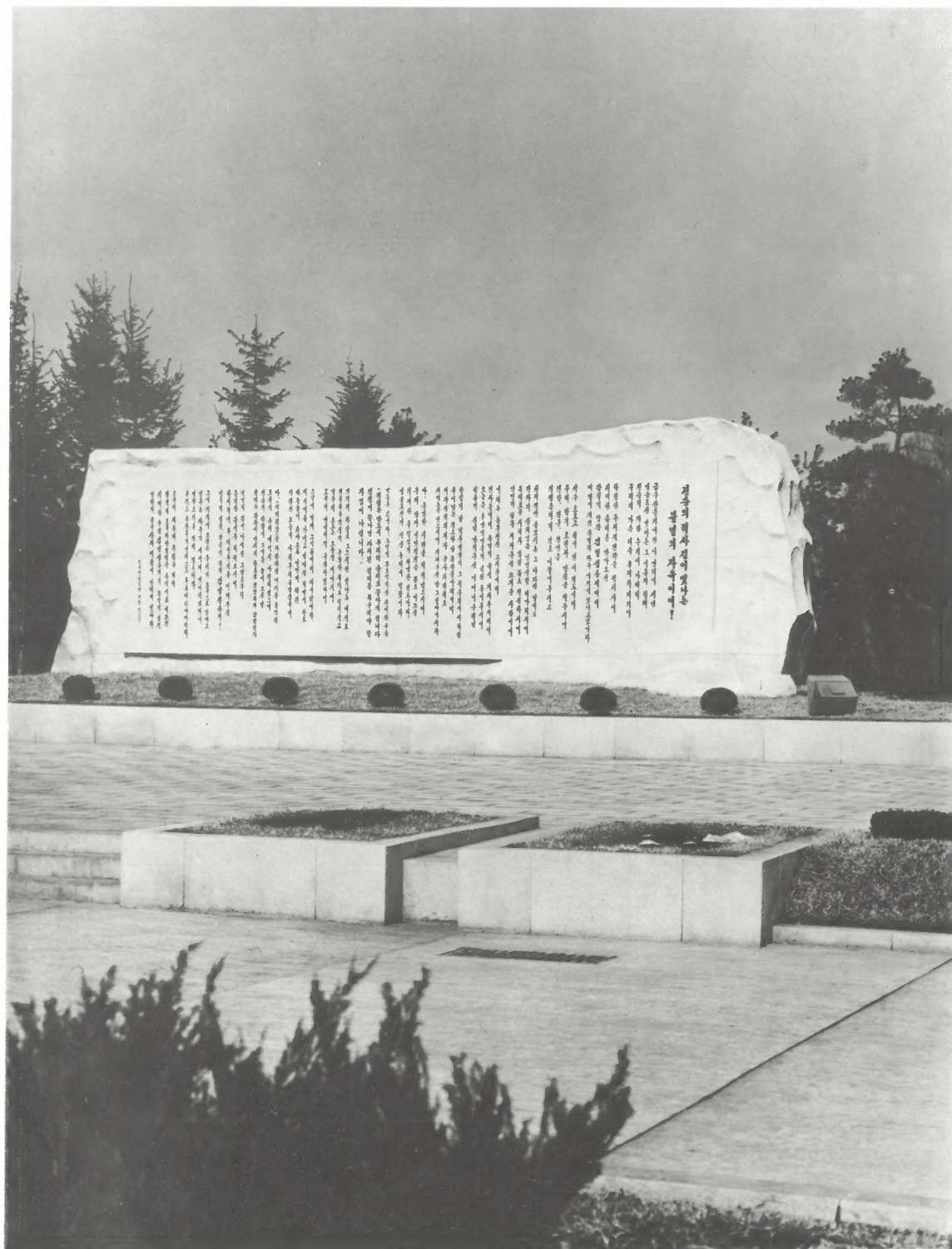


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Korea Today

6
1981



President Kim Il Sung shakes hands
with President Julius K. Nyerere

Goodwill Mission of Tanzanian People

At the invitation of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania and his wife paid a state visit to our country from March 26 to 30, 1981. The guests were accorded a warm welcome by the Korean people.

More than 100,000 working Pyongyangites lining the streets give hearty welcome to the goodwill mission of the Tanzanian people



Talks between President Kim Il Sung and President Julius K. Nyerere



In company with President Kim Il Sung, President Julius K. Nyerere inspects the Youth Chemical Complex



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung meets the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party

JSP Delegation Visits Korea

(March 13-17, 1981)



The JSP delegation inspects the Korean Folklore Museum

Korea Today

No. 6 (297) 1981



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Pyongyang, DPRK

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KIM IL SUNG

Answers to the Questions Raised by the Chinese Xinhua News Agency Delegation

(April 23, 1981)

Question: The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by you Comrade President at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea last year enjoys widespread advocacy and support of the entire Korean people, the Chinese people and the world's people at large, as a fair means of achieving the reunification of Korea.

We would like to hear your opinion, Comrade President, as to how this proposal can be realized as early as possible.

Answer: Our proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is that the country should be reunified into an independent, democratic, neutral and non-aligned state by establishing a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing.

This proposal reflects the fundamental interests and desires of our nation and takes into consideration, without prejudice, the interests of the two zones—the north and the south. This proposal is also in accord with the aspiration of the world peace-loving people who oppose a war and desire peace.

Now, what has to be done to effect the

proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at the earliest possible date?

What is most important is to achieve the grand unity of the whole nation.

The united might of the nation alone can overcome all the obstacles lying in the way of national reunification, and firmly guarantee the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

To bring about the grand unity of the whole nation, it is necessary to transcend the differences in idea, ideology, social system and political view and take the correct stand of placing the common interests of the nation above anything else and subordinating everything to the sacred cause of national reunification.

We do not think that the differences in idea and ideology, social system and religious belief should in any way be an obstacle to unity for reunification.

All those who prize the future of the nation should not ask about the past and the present but march together hand in hand on the road towards national salvation and reunification.

To achieve the grand unity of our nation and establish a confederal state, it is im-

perative to liquidate the present fascist ruling system which is reinforcing the foothold of one-man dictatorship, getting rid of all the political adversaries under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and effect social democracy in south Korea.

As long as the military fascist rule which is sowing discord and fostering antagonism and confrontation within the nation is left intact in south Korea, national reconciliation and unity cannot be achieved nor can any positive proposal for national reunification be realized.

In south Korea all the fascist evil laws and repressive apparatuses must be abolished, the unwarrantedly arrested and imprisoned democrats and patriots be set free and the free political activities of all the political parties, social organizations and individual personages be guaranteed.

The military fascist "regime" of south Korea should be replaced with a democratic government which will defend the will and interests of the broad masses of people.

In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it is imperative to ease tension and remove the danger of war in our country.

As we have already clarified repeatedly, we have no intention to "invade the south" nor do we want a war.

However, the south Korean military fascists are introducing large quantities of military equipment and destructive weapons from abroad, stepping up war preparations and further aggravating tensions, under the pretext of the so-called "threat of southward invasion" which has already disclosed its false nature to the whole world.

As long as there exist tensions and the danger of war, there is no way to bring about a genuine unity of the nation and a peaceful reunification of the country.

Only by replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement can the tensions be relaxed and the danger of war eliminated in our country.

The US authorities should sincerely accept our proposal to conclude a peace agreement and withdraw all their troops from south Korea as early as possible.

Today, the tensions prevailing in the Korean peninsula gravely threaten the peace and security of Asia and the world.

We will, in the future, too, vigorously carry on a joint struggle with the world people to relax the tensions and remove the danger of a war in Korea.

In order to realize the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the United States must be prevented from pursuing the "two Koreas" policy which encourages the south Korean fascists and seeks to divide Korea, and from interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

The United States must no longer persist in its "two Koreas" policy, but renounce all interferences in the internal affairs of Korea, and stop obstructing the solution of the question of the reunification of our country.

In accelerating the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, it is a matter of pressing urgency to extensively wage in south Korea and abroad a nationwide patriotic movement to support the proposal and realize it.

We hold that it is important for personages of various circles desirous of reunification in the north and south and abroad to have contacts and dialogue with each other to unfold the patriotic movement of the whole nation for the reunification.

Just is the cause of our nation to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Not only the entire Korean people in the

north and south but also the peace-loving people of the world warmly support and hail this proposal.

With the active support and encouragement of the Chinese people and peoples all over the world, our whole nation, by uniting and fighting powerfully, will surely check and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the partitionists and establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and thus achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Question: The non-aligned movement is, at present, a major force against imperialism, old and new colonialism and domination forces in the international arena and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea plays an important role in this movement.

What should be done to further develop the non-aligned movement? We want to hear your opinion, Comrade President, as to what difficulties now lie in the way of the advancement of the non-aligned movement and how they can be surmounted.

Answer: As you rightly pointed out, the non-aligned movement is a progressive movement against all forms of domination and enslavement and for independence; it is a powerful revolutionary force of our age which stands opposed to imperialism.

This movement, however, is now undergoing a series of ordeals in face of the manoeuvres of imperialism and all domination forces.

Imperialism and all domination forces are locked in fierce rivalries in order to divide and sow discords among the non-aligned countries and drag them into their spheres of domination.

They are craftily taking advantage of border problems which are hangovers of the colonial rule, and other complicated problems, to drive wedges among non-aligned

countries and foster hostility and antagonism among them to set them against each other.

Under the pretext of "support" and "protection" they are also vying with each other in involving themselves in the disputes between non-aligned countries and openly interfering in them, in an attempt to put these countries under their own control. As a result, a very complicated situation has developed within the non-aligned movement.

One dispute is breaking out after another between non-aligned countries and some of them try to settle the disputes by force of arms. Now disputes are developing into wars rather than local armed conflicts.

Imperialism and all domination forces are intervening in the disputes, which renders the situation all the more serious.

Within the non-aligned movement itself, there are attempts to get the movement off its track and lead it to another road.

Unless this situation is remedied, the non-aligned movement cannot develop.

At present, the non-aligned countries are facing an urgent task of effectively overcoming the difficulties which have cropped up within the movement and further expanding and developing it.

In order to fulfil this task, it is of vital importance for all the non-aligned countries to strictly abide by the fundamental principles of this movement.

All the non-aligned countries must firmly adhere to independence. They must on no account follow or be dragged into any bloc nor must they cause division within the non-aligned movement or form a new bloc.

The non-aligned countries must observe the principle of complete equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and must strengthen their unity and cooperation.

In particular, the non-aligned countries

must not resort to force against each other or escalate disputes to military conflicts.

They must not antagonize or fight each other, taken in by the schemes of imperialism and all domination forces to divide them and sow discord among them, but must unite closely.

They should not only firmly unite politically but also cooperate closely in economy and technology.

They should actively struggle for the disbandment of all military blocs, the dismantling of all foreign military bases and withdrawal of aggressive troops from others' territories and for the establishment of nuclear-free zones, peace zones in all parts of the world.

They should strive jointly to destroy the inequitable and unreasonable old economic order, the root cause of international exploitation, and establish a new international economic order.

In the international political relations, too, they should struggle to deprive the imperialist powers of their privileges and arbitrariness.

When all the non-aligned countries do so, I believe, the non-aligned movement will expand and develop to be invincible and fulfil its historic mission.

Question: The friendly relations between the Parties, Governments and peoples of China and Korea continue to develop.

Comrade President, would you tell us how to further cement and develop the friendship between China and Korea?

Answer: Korea and China are neighbours linked by the same mountain and river. For

a long time, their peoples have been close comrades-in-arms and class brothers whose destinies are bound up with each other, sharing weal and woe in the arduous struggle for national liberation, class liberation, socialist revolution and construction.

The Korean and Chinese peoples have always shared their sorrow and joy, supported and cooperated closely with each other in the course of the struggle for the common cause.

The history of Korea-China friendship is shining with its long traditions and countless unforgettable and stirring events. It is a living example of proletarian internationalism.

No force on earth can destroy the great friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples, which was sealed in blood in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle and has withstood all the trials of history.

We immensely treasure this friendship.

In the future, we will make our active efforts to continue to develop the friendship in all fields of politics, economy and culture between our two Parties and two peoples that are bound with each other by class fraternity and comradeship.

We will always march forward shoulder to shoulder with the Communist Party and people of China in the struggle for the victory of the common cause of socialism and communism, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism, independence and proletarian internationalism.

The friendship between the Parties and peoples of Korea and China will be as eternal as the flow of the River Amnok-gang and evergreen like the pine trees on Changbaek Mountains.

Let Us Strengthen the Unity of the Anti-Imperialist, Independent Forces

(The full text of the fourth part "Let Us Strengthen the Unity of the Anti-Imperialist, Independent Forces" from the great leader President Kim Il Sung's report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee)

Comrades,

During the period under review a tremendous change took place in the international situation and the appearance of the world changed noticeably.

The progressive people of the world won a great victory in the struggle for national independence and the building of a new society. Through prolonged, arduous struggle many peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America achieved the historic cause of national liberation and the peoples of many newly independent countries made gigantic strides in their efforts to liquidate the aftermath of imperialist colonial rule and consolidate their national independence.

In the course of the vigorous advance of the struggle of the people all over the world to oppose imperialism, eradicate all forms of domination and subjugation and achieve independence, the non-aligned movement developed into a new stage. This movement expanded into a very comprehensive, worldwide movement and grew into an organized political force with its accepted principles of activity. Today the non-aligned movement plays an important role in the development

of the world situation and the settlement of international problems and has become a strong driving force to advance human history in conformity with the independent aspirations and demands of the people the world over.

In the international arena the anti-imperialist, independent forces grew in scope and strength, whereas the imperialist forces of reaction weakened greatly. The sphere under imperialist domination dwindled considerably on a worldwide scale and the colonial system of imperialism is in its last days. The days when the imperialists oppressed and exploited the people at will and had the world under their thumb are gone for ever.

At present the imperialist countries are undergoing a serious economic crisis without precedent in history. The fuel and raw material crises are sweeping across the capitalist world and the imperialist powers are floundering in great disorder and chaos due to the stagnation and decrease of production, inflation and mounting unemployment.

The US imperialists who dominated the capitalist world as the ringleader in the

past are in a more difficult situation now. They have been isolated and rejected by the people everywhere in the world and lost most of their monopoly and leadership even in the capitalist world.

The whole process of international developments in the years under review showed clearly that ours is an age of independence when the oppressed and humiliated people have appeared as the masters of the world and are pushing the wheels of history with vigour according to their own will and demand. The people of the world oppose all forms of domination and subordination and call for independence, and many countries are taking the road to national independence and sovereignty. This is the main trend of our times which no force can stop.

During the period under review our Party mapped out and carried through a correct foreign policy in keeping with the requirements of the situation. In the international arena our Party invariably maintained a position against imperialism, supporting the national-liberation struggle in the colonies, opposing the dominating forces of all hues, defending the independence of the people of the world, and working for strengthening the unity of the socialist forces and the advancement of the international working-class movement. Because of the correct foreign policy and positive diplomatic activities of our Party, great successes have been achieved in our international relations.

During the period under review the international position of our Party and the Republic was further consolidated.

Today our country is widely known to the world public as the "homeland of Juche" and is highly praised by them as the "model country of socialism." Our Party's Juche idea is arousing deep sympathy among the people of the world and greatly inspiring the people to the struggle for independence.

In the period under review our country

established diplomatic relations with 66 countries and developed economic and cultural interchange and cooperation with a large number of countries throughout the world. Today our Republic holds its own in the international arena, exercising complete sovereignty and staunchly defending the country's honour and national dignity.

During the years under review international solidarity with our revolution was further strengthened.

Our people's revolutionary cause of national reunification and socialist construction is commanding increasing support and encouragement from people the world over. Committees for Korea's reunification have been formed and are working in many countries and the solidarity movement to support Korea's reunification is active on a global scale.

The ties of friendship between our country and many other nations have become closer and the ranks of supporters for and sympathizers with our people's revolutionary cause have expanded as never before. In all parts of the world we have comrades and friends and our people find progressive people standing by them. Amidst the current of history towards independence, the international environment of our revolution is changing more and more in our favour.

Comrades, on the international scene today an acute struggle is taking place between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces and between the anti-imperialist, independent forces and the dominating forces. The people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and for independence is mounting as the days go by, while the great powers are intensifying their aggressive acts and scramble to maintain and expand their supremacy.

Scared at the mounting revolutionary struggle of the world's progressive people, the imperialists and dominationists are mak-

ing desperate efforts to maintain and expand their supremacy.

In an endeavour to stamp out the people's struggle for national independence and for the building of a new society the imperialists and all other dominating forces are constantly perpetrating armed intervention, subversion and sabotage against the newly-emerging nations and are openly resorting to arms in repressing the people who have risen in a just struggle for liberation.

The dominating forces are scrambling more fiercely to subordinate newly independent nations again and place them under their control. In particular, they are bent on craftily veiled strife and a shameless fight to seize major zones of natural wealth and areas of strategic importance. Under the pretext of "protection of interests" and "security" the US imperialists have reinforced their armed forces of aggression full scale in these zones and areas and continue to expand their military bases of aggression. And they are craftily manoeuvring to control the countries in these parts of the world politically, economically and militarily under the cloak of "cooperation" and "protection".

Owing to the great powers' manoeuvres to maintain and expand their domination, the present international situation is very complicated and tense. Because of their manoeuvres a succession of tragedies takes place in which the sovereignty of newly independent countries is violated, the destinies of the peoples trifled with, and in many parts of the world peace and security are undermined and international tensions aggravated. The First and the Second World War were sparked off by the imperialist powers' manoeuvrings to redivide the colonies, and today there is an increasing danger of a new world war breaking out because of the scramble among the dominating forces to subjugate newly independent countries again and take hold of the major zones of

natural wealth and areas of strategic importance.

The present situation demands that all the peace-loving people of the world wage a positive struggle to prevent another world war.

It is the most important duty for them to remove the danger of a world war and defend the peace and security of the world. The revolutionary people of the world must not tolerate any moves of the great powers towards aggression and war, and must force them to withdraw all their military bases and aggressor troops from foreign territories and create nuclear-free, peace zones everywhere in the world, thus guaranteeing lasting peace and security.

In order to oppose the imperialist and dominationist policy of aggression and war and defend the peace and security of the world, we must strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces.

Only when the militant solidarity of all the revolutionary countries advocating independence and the peace-loving people is achieved, can we isolate and weaken imperialism and all the dominating forces and strengthen the anti-imperialist, independent forces. Strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces is even more imperative because the dominating forces are working slyly to alienate and instigate nations of the newly-emerging forces to fight each other and to fish in troubled waters.

With a view to strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, all the newly-emerging nations must maintain independence.

The unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces is the unity of the people who aspire for independence, and it is aimed at eliminating all forms of domination and subjugation and achieving independence. Therefore, the unity of these forces is un-

thinkable apart from independence, and genuine and solid unity cannot be attained unless this is based on independence.

All the nations of the newly-emerging forces must hold fast to independence in their external activities and must not fawn on and tail behind any of the dominating forces. They must categorically reject all foreign interference and must not dance to the tune of others or become their agents. They should respect the independence of other countries and should not interfere in others' internal affairs or infringe upon their interests.

In order to increase the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, all the newly-emerging nations should take a principled attitude towards imperialism.

The anti-imperialist, independent forces are literally the forces that fight against imperialism and for independence. While maintaining independence, the newly-emerging nations must adhere to the stand against imperialism; only then can they advance together in the same fighting ranks against imperialism and for independence.

We must not have any illusions about imperialism. Its aggressive nature will never change. It cannot change or weaken as long as the very capitalist system where monopoly capital predominates does not perish. If imperialism has anything to change it is not its aggressive nature but its methods of aggression. The world's revolutionary people must not be deceived by the imperialist artifices of disguise and must not take the change in its aggressive methods for a change in its nature.

The socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the newly-emerging nations must make no unprincipled compromise with imperialism. Of course, the socialist and non-aligned countries may have diplomatic relations with the imperialist countries and develop economic and cultural interchange

with them. But they must not bargain with the imperialists on matters of principle or sell them the fundamental interests of revolution. The socialist and non-aligned countries must not give up their anti-imperialist stance in order to improve their diplomatic relations with the imperialist countries nor must they sacrifice the interests of other countries in their own interests.

All the newly-emerging nations should have a resolute stand against imperialism and thoroughly expose and condemn its policy of aggression and war. They should actively support and encourage the people who fight against imperialist aggression and interference and for national independence and freedom, and should take concerted action in this connection.

What is important at present in opposing imperialism and all other dominating forces and building an independent new world is to expand and develop the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement opposed to any form of domination and subjugation and supporting independence; it is a mighty revolutionary force of our times which is opposed to imperialism. Only when this movement is expanded and developed can imperialist aggression and intervention be frustrated successfully and all international problems be solved in conformity with the demands and interests of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries.

In order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement all its member nations should strictly abide by the fundamental principle of the movement. The non-aligned movement is an independent political force existing outside all blocs, and it is its fundamental principle to act independently without aligning itself with any bloc. The non-aligned countries must not tail after or be drawn into any bloc or cause division within

the movement or form new blocs. Only then can the non-aligned movement maintain its intrinsic character and materialize the lofty idea of independence against imperialism.

The non-aligned countries should observe the principles of complete equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and strengthen unity and cooperation.

Among the non-aligned nations there are large and small countries and old and new member states. However, they are all equal members of the non-aligned movement and contribute jointly to the advancement of world revolution. Under no circumstances should individual countries be allowed to have a privileged position in the movement. Non-aligned countries must not try to exercise a privilege within the movement or criticize or meddle in what other members do. In particular, they must refrain from resorting to arms against each other or turning disputes into military conflicts.

They must not antagonize or quarrel with each other, taken in by the imperialist and dominationist manoeuvres for division and alienation but must join together to counter the aggression and intervention of the dominating forces in close unity. They should achieve strong political unity, give active support to each other, closely cooperate in the economic and technical spheres, and help each other in earnest. When they attain firm political unity and close economic and technical cooperation they will display a great might, indeed.

They should strive to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one.

The old international economic order is a product of the colonialist system; it is an unjust order that only brings profits to great powers. The imperialists are relying on this old order in plundering the developing countries of their natural resources as they please and causing these countries economic diffi-

culties. If the developing countries are to free themselves from imperialist exploitation and plunder, they must abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one.

The non-aligned countries should establish a just financial and monetary system and reorganize all the unfair and irrational economic relations, so as to eliminate the source of international exploitation. In particular, they should strive to defend the permanent ownership of their domestic resources and economic arteries and reorganize the unfair trade relations and the one-sided system of division of labour whereby they have to sell raw materials at low prices and buy manufactured goods at exorbitant prices.

The developing countries own most of the world's raw material resources. If all the non-aligned countries join efforts and fight, they can administer heavy blows to the imperialists and drive them to the wall. When the imperialists find no way out, they will have to comply with the demands of the peoples of newly-emerging countries, whether they like it or not.

While endeavouring to establish a new international economic order, the non-aligned countries should fight to eliminate the privileges and arbitrariness of the great powers in international political affairs, too. The order which only permits the great powers to exercise privileges in the international arena is anachronistic. This old order, too, must be reorganized and readjusted to suit the new situation of today and the world's balance of forces. The newly-emerging nations should struggle to put an end to all manner of imperialist arbitrariness in the international arena and change all the irrational international organizations into genuine organizations of peace and progress serving the interests of the world's people.

An important problem arising in advancing world revolution at present is to achieve

the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

At present, because of differences of opinion the socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties fail to achieve unity and solidarity and play the role they should play in world revolution. The differences among fraternal parties and countries must not be widened any more, and the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement must be achieved as soon as possible.

The socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties should attach prime importance to unity and subordinate everything to this and should endeavour to find common denominators for unity, leaving the differences aside. They must not on any account foster division and hamper unity among fraternal parties and countries; they must do only what is advantageous to solidarity and conducive to unity.

Strengthening the international revolutionary forces and cementing solidarity with them is a revolutionary line consistently pursued by our Party. By strengthening the international revolutionary forces and cementing solidarity with them through vigorous external activities, we should defend our people's national interests and sovereignty in the international arena, create a favourable international situation for our revolution, and hasten the victory of world revolution as a whole.

As in the past, so also in the future, our Party will strive to maintain independence firmly in its foreign activities, develop relations of friendship and cooperation with many countries and guarantee universal peace and security. Independence, friendship and peace are the underlying idea of our Party's foreign policy.

Under the banner of the Juche idea the Workers' Party of Korea will pursue an independent foreign policy.

Our Party will shape all its foreign policy independently in keeping with the specific conditions of our country and the interests of our people and conduct external activities according to its own judgment and opinion. Our Party and the Government of the Republic will develop their relations with other parties and countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect and resolve all problems arising in foreign affairs according to the interests of our revolution.

Our Party will neither allow foreign forces to encroach upon the interests of our nation or interfere in the internal affairs of our country nor will it model blindly on what others do. We will also respect the national dignity and sovereignty of other countries and will not force our will on them.

Our Party will strictly observe the principles and ideas of the non-aligned movement and strive to expand and advance this movement.

The Workers' Party of Korea will endeavour to promote friendly relations with all countries which respect our country's sovereignty.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic will pay primary attention to the promotion of friendly relations with the socialist countries, non-aligned states and all the newly-emerging nations. Our Party will make tireless efforts to strengthen unity and promote relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries on the principles of independence and proletarian internationalism. We will develop diplomatic relations with non-aligned and third world countries and strengthen solidarity and cooperation with them in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

We will establish good relations and promote economic and cultural interchanges also with the capitalist countries which are friendly towards our country. If the United States withdraws its troops from south Korea

and does not obstruct our country's reunification, we are ready to be on good terms with it, too.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic will make every effort to promote good neighbourly relations particularly with Asian countries which are close to us geographically. Our people will make vigorous efforts, in close unity with the Asian peoples, to force foreign aggressors out of all parts of Asia and build an independent new Asia. We will increase visits and contacts with many Asian countries and further economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation with them.

The Workers' Party of Korea will strive for a lasting peace and security throughout the world.

The Korean people are a peace-loving people. They hold peace dear and always want to live in peace.

World peace and security can be defended only through struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war. Our Party will struggle resolutely to check and frustrate the ever-increasing imperialist moves for aggression and war, put a stop to the build-up of armies and the arms race, and achieve complete disarmament.

To safeguard world peace and security it is essential to dissolve all military blocs.

Military blocs are products of the cold-war policy and a permanent factor threatening world peace and security. Ever since they first appeared on the globe military blocs have been bent on the expansion of armaments and the build-up of armed forces. Clamouring about what they call the "threat of aggression", the imperialists are still expanding the armed forces of military blocs in a big way and making frantic efforts to rig up new military blocs and alliances. As long as military blocs with their huge armies confront each other, international tensions will continue to increase and, in the

end, plunge mankind into the holocaust of another world war.

Universal peace and security can never be maintained by military blocs or the so-called "balance of forces" between the great powers. There will be no durable and stable world peace unless all military blocs and means of aggression and war are eliminated from the globe.

Our Party holds that the aggressive imperialist military blocs and all the others must be dissolved. When the aggressive military blocs of the imperialists are dissolved, the military bloc of socialist countries will become unnecessary.

Along with the dissolution of all military blocs, the aggressive military bases in other countries must be abolished and the foreign troops withdrawn. Keeping military bases and troops in other countries is an infringement upon their national sovereignty and a violation of their territorial integrity; this runs counter to the trend of our times towards independence. Our Party demands that all foreign military bases in south Korea and elsewhere in the world be removed and all the armed forces of aggression withdrawn unconditionally.

In order to guarantee an everlasting world peace and security it is imperative to create nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many parts of the world and expand them steadily. Our Party will strive to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and actively support the struggle of the peoples to create such zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe. We maintain that the testing, manufacture, stockpiles and use of nuclear weapons must be prohibited throughout the world and all of them destroyed completely.

One of the important problems in safeguarding world peace and security at present is to settle the disputes between newly-emerging nations by peaceful means. Today,

owing to the imperialist manoeuvres for division and alienation, disputes constantly occur in the international arena between newly-emerging nations, and in some areas they are even developing into wars. This disturbs peace and security in these areas, and quite a few newly-emerging nations are suffering disasters.

Our Party holds that disputes between newly-emerging countries should be settled through negotiations between the parties concerned in conformity with the interests of both sides and the cause of world peace. If outside forces meddle in the disputes and support or oppose one side, it will aggravate them and result in the division of the newly-emerging forces. Our Party will refrain from supporting or opposing any one side in the disputes and will under all circumstances adhere to the principle of taking a fair position to help the parties concerned settle the disputes peacefully in accord with the interests of both sides.

The Workers' Party of Korea will extend

positive support to all the peoples who are fighting against all manner of domination and subjugation and for national independence and the building of a new society. Our Party strongly supports the working class in the capitalist countries and all the oppressed people of the world in their struggle against exploitation and oppression by capital and for the right to existence and democratic freedom. Our Party gives active support to the just struggle of the peoples of Palestine, the Middle East and Southern Africa and expresses its firm solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in their struggle for independence against imperialism.

The Workers' Party of Korea will fight on vigorously to build an independent and peaceful new world free from all kinds of domination and subjugation, in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries and progressive people the world over under the banner of independence against imperialism.

Respected and Beloved President Kim Il Sung Is the Great Leader Who Carves Out the Destiny of Our People

Our nation has a long history of 5,000 years. In our era led by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung it greeted the most glorious and brilliant heyday.

Every chapter of this proud history marked by great leap and prosperity is an epic of heroic struggle and victory which is not to be found in any preceding eras.

(1)

A people guided by a great leader can move from victory to victory in whatever circumstances and make a tremendous contribution to history and mankind. The honour and dignity of a nation depends on the greatness of a leader who guides its destiny. This is a precious truth proved by history.

Today our people stand proudly on the international arena on a par with all small and big nations of the world and enjoy high honour and dignity.

The greatness and high dignity of our nation is that of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

In the second half of the 1920s when our people's new history and the independent era began our people were unspeakably miserable. Our country under the occupation of the Japanese imperialists turned into a sea of blood and our people stood at the crossroads of life or death. The people resisted the aggressors, but they suffered setbacks at

every step and shed blood in vain because of the absence of correct guidance.

The ardent desire of the people and the urgent demand of the times for a leader was brilliantly met with the appearance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who took the leadership of the revolution.

Shouldering the destinies of the country and people, he led the 20-odd-year-long heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and eventually accomplished the cause of national liberation. With his tireless efforts for nearly 40 years after liberation he ushered in the heyday in this land.

Without his wise leadership unthinkable are any change in our nation's status and the high dignity, honour and greatness our people have today.

Under the guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung our people have become an independent people who carve out their destiny by their own efforts with a strong spirit of national independence and high national pride.

In the past our people suffered humiliation and in the end lost nationhood because of flunkeyism of the feudal rulers. Flunkeyism long benumbed the independent consciousness of our people and did a great harm to the revolution and construction. Therefore, the question of rooting out flunkeyism and dogmatism and having independent spirit was vital to our people.

When the only alternative left for our peo-

ple was to become the slaves of others forever or to live in dignity, the respected and beloved leader held high the banner of Juche and wisely led the struggle to establish Juche.

Without his energetic struggle to thoroughly establish Juche our people could have neither ended the disgraceful history of oppression and subjugation nor become a great independent people with a high national pride and a strong independent spirit.

Our people of today are not an oppressed people of yesterday but a dignified people, the full-fledged master of their destiny.

Not to repeat the bitter history of the past when the destiny of the country and nation was trifled with by others and the people suffered from lost nationhood and not to allow others to violate the rights and dignity of the nation—this is the iron will of our people.

Heroic stamina and indomitable fighting spirit are the great qualities our people have acquired under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"Today ours is a nation that is conscious of its ability and mission, a stout nation now which no force can bring to its knees and override."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 159.)

Ours are a courageous and strong-willed people who are fearless and unyielding.

Devotion and stubbornness of readily going through fire and water for the sake of the revolution, the spirit of overcoming difficulties without wavering or hesitation no matter what heavy task arises or no matter what complicated situation is created and the vigour and energy of valiantly advancing towards the future never stagnating or marking time—these are the qualities peculiar to our people tempered in the thick of struggle.

Our people acquired these heroic and militant qualities under the great leader possessed of iron will and matchless courage.

His iron will and firm faith in victory became the matchless courage and heroism of our people, with which they could work a great military miracle of defeating the powerful imperialists, whom no one was said to touch and bring about an epoch-making change of realizing industrialization in ten-odd

years which took other countries a few centuries.

Ours have become a resourceful and civilized people who have brought about an all-round efflorescence in all fields of politics, economy and culture under the guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

Today our people, who were humiliated and maltreated by others because of poverty and backwardness in the past, are highly proud of being Koreans. They owe it to the establishment of a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, and to the full bloom of new socialist civilization in this land.

In our era led by the respected and beloved President Korea could take great strides towards progress and civilization and our people could bring into full play their remarkable talents and wisdom, peculiarity and superiority. Now no one can humiliate or debase our people, powerful and developed.

Today our people live in the most glorious and brilliant era in the long history of the nation. The full-significant historic era when the position of our nation has risen to the highest pitch was brought and is made to shine by the respected and beloved leader.

This is why our people proudly say that the greatness of the Korean nation is precisely that of the respected and beloved leader and regard it as their boundless honour and happiness to enjoy his wise leadership.

(2)

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is the peerless patriot and the great sun of the nation who has been devoting his whole life to the sacred cause of carving out the destiny of the nation and leads our people along the road to victory and glory.

He said:

"All we are doing today is for the benefit of our nation. We have done nothing which conflicts with the interests of our nation." (*Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists*, Eng. ed., p. 358.)

Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is the great leader who took upon himself and carried out immeasurably

heavy and huge historic tasks facing the nation with his profound ideology and theory and great revolutionary practice and rendered lasting services to the times and mankind.

The greatness and wise leadership of the respected and beloved President guiding the destiny of our nation with credit lie in that he illuminates the road ahead of the nation in any adversity.

How to lead the people in the important historic periods is a key problem decisive of their destiny.

It was the great leader President Kim Il Sung who indicated the right way to our nation in each period decisive of the destiny of our nation.

In the grim days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule when our people stood at the crossroads of life or death he fathered the great Juche idea and led our people along the road of independence. This was a historic turning point which opened the way out for the nation.

By dint of the Juche idea our people could become a great and proud people who successfully carve out their future with their own faith.

The course along which our people carved out their future by their own efforts under the banner of the Juche idea was very difficult. They met with very difficult and complicated problems. But they could retain the life of the nation and traverse the road of prosperity, for the great leader guided our people along the road of independence.

In the long period up to date since he illuminated the road to national liberation by starting the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he advanced well-advised lines and strategic and tactical policies, which served as guidelines to shape the destiny of the nation and achieve its prosperity. Through their own experience our people are firmly convinced that the road indicated by the great leader is the only correct one our nation should follow forever.

The greatness of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who has led our nation to shining victory lies also in that he has surmounted all difficulties and trials at the head of the people with ardent patriotism and matchless devotion and has responsibly guided the destiny of the nation.

Indeed, the history of his revolutionary acti-

vities is a proud one in which he has guided the people's destiny with credit in the flame of arduous struggle, shouldering it.

The great leader, born in a patriotic family, nursed his great revolutionary will and started the struggle for national liberation at the early age of 13, with a heroic determination to save the nation from distress.

In the long period since then he has always thought more of the destiny of the nation than his own troubles and personal danger in any adversity and has undergone all difficulties and trials for the country and the people.

The two revolutionary wars against the ferocious imperialists were sacred struggles through which he saved the destiny of our nation from a great crisis.

Regarding the misery of the fellow countrymen oppressed by the Japanese imperialist aggressors as his own he fought unyieldingly to liberate the country and the people for over 20 years in the worst conditions, enduring cutting cold and hunger and breaking through the encirclement by the enemy forces hundreds of thousands strong.

His high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the nation and his ardent love for the country and people led the great anti-Japanese revolutionary war to a brilliant victory.

Because he had such a high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the nation the great leader could bear all heavy burdens of the war and lead the entire people and People's Army to victory, making his way amidst powder-smoke during the Fatherland Liberation War.

The historic victories over two aggressive imperialisms incomparably superior in numbers and military technique were miracles wrought by his ardent patriotism, indomitable fighting spirit and his wisdom as an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

The ardent patriotism of the respected and beloved leader who devotes his all to the good of the country and the people finds its vivid manifestation in the struggle for the country's eternal prosperity and reunification. In erecting a factory or a building he always takes into consideration the eternal prosperity of the country and people and the entire Korean people's welfare after the country's reunification.

Indeed, all the victories and exploits record-

ed in the brilliant history of our nation and today's bright reality of our country are closely associated with his intense love for the country and his immeasurably great efforts.

The greatness of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who carves out the destiny of the nation with credit lies in that he rallies the entire people firmly under the banner of great national unity and leads them all to accomplish the sacred national cause.

He is the great sun who holds all people in his fold and leads them to a bright world.

The sun of the nation! These words reflect the boundless respect for and absolute trust in the great leader of our people who entrust their destiny entirely to him and live and fight under his guidance and their unanimous will to follow him to the end of the earth.

Our people of one and the same blood with a long history should by no means be divided. In order to keep our national lineage all people should unite firmly. This is the firm creed of the great leader.

Ever since he set out on the road of revolution, he, from this stand, has warmly embraced all the people who love the country and have national conscience and led them to the worthy struggle for national cause. He valued the national idea, transcending the difference of ideologies and political views, and led all people to make an active contribution to the sacred struggle for the country and people by letting those who had strength donate strength, those who had knowledge donate knowledge and those who had money donate money. Underlying this was his lofty thought of national unity.

His boundlessly warm love for the nation and great magnanimity and tolerance are the great strength which opens the road to life for all people and gives them firm confidence and great vitality and which awakens all people to stand on the side of revolution and unites the whole nation as one.

The bosom of the respected and beloved leader is precisely the bosom of the revolution and the bosom of eternal happiness for our people.

Because his thought is great, his guidance

wise, his dignity high and his virtue noble, today the entire people are fighting dynamically with one aspiration and goal for the country's reunification, the supreme national task.

His absolute authority and greatness which nothing can destroy is a decisive guarantee for our people to successfully hew out their path by their own efforts in unity, without being trifled with by others all the time.

The question fundamental in carrying our revolutionary cause to completion has been successfully solved in our country today, providing the sure guarantee of the bright future of the revolution and the nation.

It is the greatest glory and boundless happiness of our people to have respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung as the great sun and our glorious Party as the guiding star of the nation.

Our Party is the great guide that is confidently leading the people to the bright future, shouldering the destiny of the Korean revolution and the nation.

As they are led by our Party, our people came to firmly defend national sovereignty and dignity always with the strong spirit of national independence and are energetically hastening the historic day when all Koreans will enjoy happiness together in their rich and strong, prosperous, reunified country.

Korea was reborn, became prosperous and turned into a people's paradise under the wise guidance of the great leader. She has now greeted a new hopeful era under the brilliant rays of the Party.

Indeed, never before in the long history of our nation has our country demonstrated such a great might to the whole world and have our people lived and fought proudly with such a great dignity as today.

No force on earth can check the march of our people advancing dynamically along the path of victory and glory indicated by our glorious Party under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who has raised our people to the high peak of the times in the revolutionary storm and provided the nation with a bright future.



Kim Hyong Jik, Outstanding Leader of the Anti-Japanese National- Liberation Movement

(On the Occasion of the 55th Anniversary of His Death)

Kim Hyong Jik was father of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country. He was born as the eldest son of Kim Bo Hyon, an ardent patriot, at Mangyongdae in 1894.

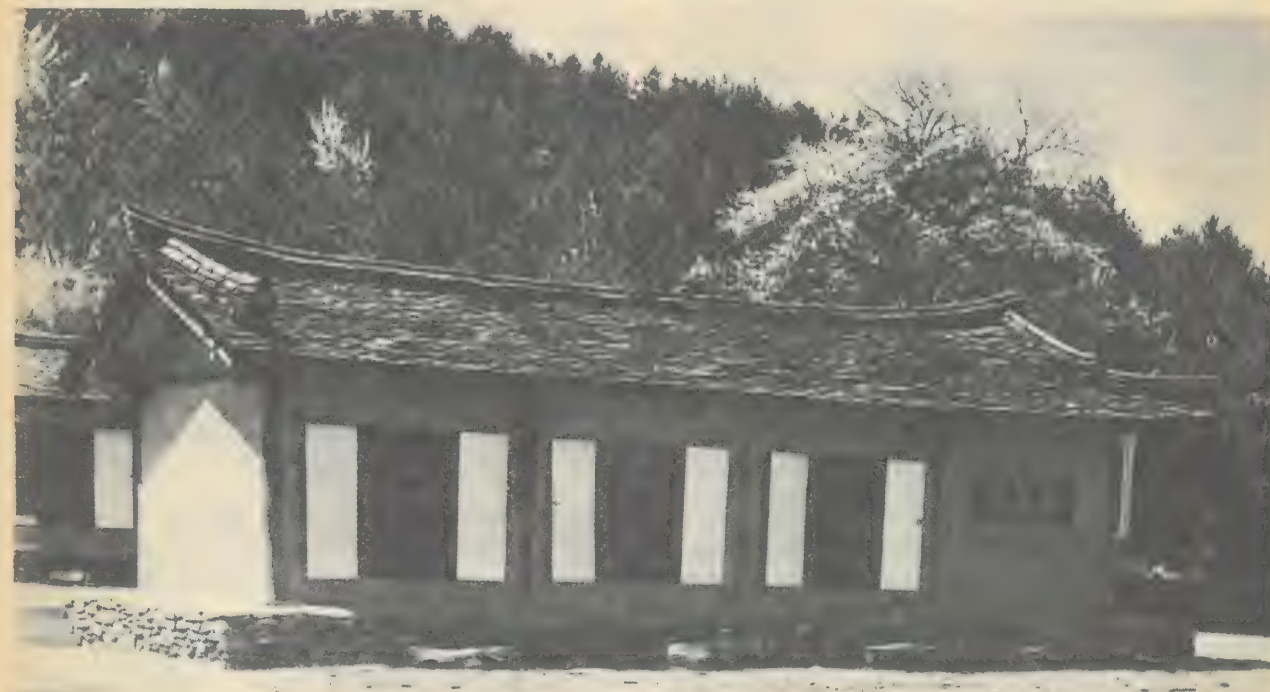
When he was a boy Japanese imperial-

ism was stretching the talons of aggression into Korea to make the Korean people colonial slaves.

He grew up undergoing all trials in national crisis.

He was clever and good at his books and sports in his childhood, and loved his country and people very much.

The Myongsin School at Ponghwa-ri where Kim Hyong Jik educated and trained youth and children into patriots, fine anti-Japanese fighters



One of his school days an athletic meet was held at the training ground in Kyongsang-gol, Pyongyang. That day a students' oratorical contest was also held. Kim Hyong Jik spoke to the audience:

"We must unite to fulfil the great task of defending the country. Spring waters form a big river when they meet and the river runs eventually into a boundless expanse of sea after sweeping past the banks. What a great strength the sea has! Even a small boat cannot float on spring water, but a warship can sail on the sea. If efforts, though insignificant, are united, we will be able to crush Japs who sneaked their way into our country."

In the course of guiding the students' struggle at the Sungsil School in Pyongyang, Kim Hyong Jik experienced the great strength of unity and studied how to develop independently the Korean national-liberation movement.

On this basis, in 1913 he worked out a plan to carry the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in Korea to a new stage. He said to his comrades gathered at Mangyongdae that in order to drive out the Japanese imperialist brigands armed to the teeth and win the independence of Korea they should wage a protracted and arduous struggle.

He stressed that to do so it was necessary to unite like-minded people and awaken the masses of the people to build up strong forces to fight Japs. While teaching in the Sunhwa School, he pasted two big letters "Chiwon" (Aim High!) on the wall of the schoolroom and imbued youth and children and people with the far-reaching aim and conviction of national liberation.

Kim Hyong Jik often took his eldest son (the great leader President Kim Il Sung) to Mangyong Hill and told him about our beautiful mountains and rivers and patriotic generals who had fought to defend the

country, and said that he should crush Japs and liberate the country at any cost.

The formation of the Korean National Association, a new anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, took a brilliant place in his struggle. This association was the biggest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization in the days before and after the March 1 People's Uprising in our country, which had a broad network of its members at home and abroad; it was a thorough anti-imperialist revolutionary organization whose goal was to accomplish the anti-imperialist national-liberation cause by the Korean people themselves and defend firmly the interests of the masses of the people.

Under his energetic guidance the KNA network rapidly spread to different parts of the country and even abroad, and the anti-Japanese spirit of the Korean people rose.

Alarmed by this, the Japanese imperialists arrested, imprisoned and killed anti-Japanese patriots and innocent people at random.

In the autumn of 1917, Kim Hyong Jik and more than 100 members of the KNA were arrested by the Japanese imperialists and put in prison. One day after his release from prison, he climbed Namsan Hill at Mangyongdae where thick pines stood.

Ever-green pines standing firmly even in the rigors of snow and frost for long years! Looking up at the trees, Kim Hyong Jik made his firm resolve to fight to the end for generations to win the country's independence though the revolution might be protracted and arduous.

With this new resolve he started on a long journey to continue the struggle.

He said to his comrades seeing him off: "If I cannot make my country independent, life is not worth living. I will fight the Japanese imperialists and win, even if my flesh is torn to shreds and ground to powder.

If I do not succeed in the struggle, my

The tavern at Yonpo-ri where Kim Hyong Jik escaped from Japanese police escort



sons must continue the cause, and if my sons leave it unfinished, my grandsons must carry it on. Thus we must win national independence."

He wrote many revolutionary poems and songs.

Before leaving Mangyongdae, he wrote the famous song: "The Green Pine on Namsan Hill". When he went to Pyokdong after the Chongsudong meeting, he wrote on the Wanwol Pavilion a poem "Downtrodden Compatriots, Rise Up":

*Starving masses, don't sorrow
Downtrodden compatriots, rise up
I dedicate myself to the decisive battle,
My bayonet cries with anger.*

He moved the theatre of his revolutionary activities to the border area along the Amnok-gang River and strove to study new progressive ideas, when the nationwide March 1 People's Uprising broke out in 1919.

After this uprising the bourgeois nationalist movement came to an end and the national-liberation struggle of the Korean people entered a new stage. To meet this new demand, he held the Kuandian meeting in August 1919 and set forth an outstanding line of changing the course of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country from the nationalist to the communist movement.

He indicated the clear-cut way to achieve the country's independence, guided by the

progressive thought, relying thoroughly upon the have-nots and resorting to armed struggle. While practising medicine on the surface in Linjiang, China, he energetically organized and guided the work to put the line into effect.

Crossing and recrossing rugged mountains at home and abroad, he imbued the KNA members with the progressive thought and guided them to go among the people to spread the thought among them. Sometimes he visited armed groups of the independence army and gave them highly important teachings. He often met broad sections of people including workers and peasants and roused them to the struggle.

Struggle was progressing in the rough storms. Japanese imperialism further intensified the suppression of the independence movement after the conclusion of the "Mitsuya agreement," an agreement on the control of Koreans in Manchuria, between the Korean Government-General and the Chinese reactionaries.

To meet the demand of the prevailing situation, Kim Hyong Jik who had long striven to unite anti-Japanese independence agitators formed the Association for the Promotion of Merger of National Organizations in August 1925. It was a federation of separate independence movement organizations.

Thanks to his energetic activities the strong revolutionary forces were built up and a new great era came, when the nationalist movement gave way to the communist movement.

In 1926 his illness worsened and he was bed-ridden. Yet he continued to guide the revolutionary movement with unusual perseverance. The "Murim Clinic" in the Xiaonanmen street, his revolutionary headquarters, was visited by many comrades every day to get his guidance.

He often called his son (great President Kim Il Sung) to his bed and told him about

the precious experience and lessons in the revolutionary struggle and about the situation of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in Korea and its prospect.

His illness took a critical turn because of the effects of the brutal torture by the Japanese imperialist police and the frostbite he had in the course of his revolutionary activities.

Just before his death he said to his sons: "I die without attaining my object. But I have faith in you. You must always remember that you belong to the country and the people. Even if your bones are broken and your flesh is torn to pieces, you must take back our lost country."

To our deep regret, Kim Hyong Jik, the prominent leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in Korea who ushered in the dawn of new national history and the great pioneer in changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement, died on June 5, 1926 at an early age of 32. His death was a great loss for his 20 million fellow countrymen.

But in the autumn of that year our people greeted the new morning of history, the grand sunrise of the revolution. The great leader President Kim Il Sung formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first real communist revolutionary organization in our country, and our revolution began to develop according to the immortal Juche idea and the principle of independence.

He, the legendary hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and defeated Japanese imperialism and liberated the country as his father Kim Hyong Jik had wished.

Half a century has passed since Kim Hyong Jik left our side.

His far-reaching plan is in full bloom today under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party centre.

Kim Ryong Ho



Travel Note

Along the West Coastline (8)

A Visit to Ryongyon County Combined Farm

The earth swells in the warm April sunshine. Our car ran weaving its way through the plain filled with spring fragrance. Past noon we arrived at the Ryongyon County seat after we left Kwail County.

Ryongyon County is one of our state combined farms which fully show the excellence of all-people ownership.

A People's Paradise Emerges from Barren Land

The county is located in lowlands south of the northwest coastal region of Korea. In the centre of this county the Pulga mountain chain, linked with the Myolak range, gradually descends towards the sea. The Ryongyon plain spreads far and wide north and south of this mountain chain.

Acting as our guide, the chief engineer of the combined farm management board briefed us on his farm's proud history of more than 20 years.

In the pre-liberation days, the people here were engaged mainly in farming low-yielding crops such as millet, sorghum and barley as the land was sterile and water was scarce, while doing fishing.

As a result of the harsh colonial predatory policy pursued by the Japanese imperialist aggressors, small tracts of arable land were totally devastated and the whole plain was left uncared-for as a waste land overgrown with reeds swaying in the rough sea wind.

After liberation, under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung,

the county began to make new progress and, particularly after it became a combined farm, it developed rapidly economically and culturally and the people's life radically improved.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"...we must promote the switchover of cooperative ownership to all-people ownership step by step, accumulating experience through some experimental stage."

For the future development of our countryside after the completion of agricultural cooperation, the great leader advanced an original policy for establishing all-people ownership with the county as the unit and chose once most backward Ryongyon County for its experiment and in May 1959 made this county into a combined farm.

"A combined farm was organized in accordance with the lofty idea of the great leader, but at that time we did not know where and how to begin as we were inexperienced and quite a stranger to everything. A year went by with no notable results, when our county got the fatherly leader's on-the-spot guidance...."

The farm functionary started thus and told us about his on-the-spot guidance.

In September 1960 he visited the combined farm and taught clearly how to develop it.

Finding that its functionaries were not confident of their work, he encouragingly said to them that they should carry through the Party's policy boldly, not fearing difficulties and failures because they managed such a farm for the first time. And then he

said that while giving precedence to the ideological revolution, they should carry on the technical revolution and mechanize farming and develop stockbreeding, fruit-growing and fishing with manpower saved from mechanization.

Afterwards, he even had the farm's affairs brought up for discussion at a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and gave his instructions on a number of occasions to make this county into a model of comprehensive mechanization. He ensured a liberal supply of modern machines such as tractors, lorries and combine harvesters plus seeds, chemical fertilizers and others and sent a great many technical personnel and managerial workers.

The people in Ryongyon County rose as one to put into effect the great leader's far-reaching plan. New radical changes began to take place.

In this water-hungry county eight reservoirs, big and small, and scores of pumping stations appeared and several thousand km-long waterways were cut, with the result that more than 10,000 hectares of land, formerly barren and acidified, turned into fertile fields. Moreover, thousands of hectares of fodder fields fed with irrigation water were created and all sloping lands and hillocks were covered with orchards bearing rich fruits.

Ryongyon County has now developed into a highly-productive stockbreeding base, a large fruit grower, and into a powerful sea food producing centre on the west coast with a good culture farm and fishing grounds.

In 1980, as compared with 1960, the county's output grew 5.2-fold in grain, 7.4-fold in meat, 83-fold in fruits and 4.8-fold in sea food. Its total industrial output value increased ten times.

Animal husbandry and fruit-growing hold important places in agriculture.

Last year the output of animal products reached an all-time high, of which that of

meat rose 1.4 times, that of eggs 1.6 times and that of milk 1.3 times as against the previous year.

The county's orchards are nearly 40 per cent of its arable land and it comes next in the country to Kwail County in fruit production.

At present, Ryongyon County fully caters to the needs of its population with 20 per cent of all its products and sends the remainder to other localities as processed or semi-finished goods.

It affords a model in comprehensive mechanization in our country.

The number of tractors per 100 hectares of arable land has grown 7-fold and that of lorries 6.8-fold in two decades.

That day we went to see the Ryongho branch farm which is the model of this farm in comprehensive mechanization.

In Ryongho-ri there is a family whose nine members are tractor drivers.

At an agricultural congress the great leader spoke highly of this family as a pride of our people and commended it.

The "let-all-family-operate-machines movement" has now spread across the country, increasing such families rapidly.

Today almost all operations are done by machines in the farm's crop farming, stockbreeding and fruit-growing.

An amazing change has also taken place in the material and cultural life of the inhabitants.

The county seat, once a small fishing hamlet, has been built up into a modern town and rural villages have become model modern socialist farm villages, leaving no traces of the past.

That day, we inspected well-appointed educational, cultural and health service establishments, big meat- and fruit-processing plants and local industry factories in the county.

Indeed, Ryongyon County is a glorious place where the great leader's unique idea

Maize crop is excellent



of a communist rural community is in full blossom.

The people here erected a monument to the Ryongyon County combined farm in their county seat to convey to posterity the immortal exploits and favours of the great leader who built a land of bliss for the people as seen today in a sterile land which had been abandoned for thousands of years.

Reading the inscription on it word by word, we saw once again clearly the sagacity and originality of guidance of the great leader who already defined the switch-over of cooperative ownership to all-people one as one of the fundamental principles for the final solution of the rural question under socialism and leads this work to a brilliant success.

Monggumpo—A Scenic Spot on the West Sea of Korea

Every visitor to Ryongyon County goes and sees the beautiful scenery of Monggumpo, the best scenic spot on the west coast.

White-crested waves roll in and dash against the shore, throwing diamond sprays over the sandy beach, wild roses glow red and dense groves of green pine trees tremble in the sea wind behind, and sea gulls mew about in flocks as if to greet fully-loaded fishing vessels. For all these Monggumpo is widely known to the world.

What attracted our gaze at the port were the 8 km-long snow-white sandy beach and green pine woods.

In June and July the beach is studded with full-blown red wild roses, adding to the charm of the beach.

On the Sungson Peak which is noted for its green lawn and its fantastic rocks and cliffs you can enjoy the enchanting scene of the sun sinking like a big fireball below the horizon.

Sand at the bottom of the sea is as clean

as gem, making the sea water crystal-clear all the time. So Monggumpo is one of the best bathing resorts. In summer this resort is alive with working people and school children.

Aside from its picturesque landscape, Monggumpo is rich in natural resources. Especially the Monggumpo sand is well known to the world.

As for this sand, red or white quartzite which had taken shape some 400-900 million years ago was cracked by the rain and wind to become soft with a long lapse of time.

The Monggumpo sand, like the Kumipo sand, is widely used not only as raw material for glass but as sand for casting.

Monggumpo is one of the reliable fishery bases on the west coast. The sea off Monggumpo is abundant in marine resources.

The fishing season witnesses a big haul of sand lance, anchovy, sea cucumber, hair-tail, croaker, etc. Notably, sand lance is netted so much that there might be no limit to simply scooping it up just near the shore. It is a special product of Monggumpo.

We left the Monggumpo seashore by excursion boat and got to Kumipo, skirting Changsangot. Big and small caves and queer and fantastic rocks washed and weathered by the surging waves for ages came within our ken alternately. Cosy and modern dwelling houses nestling among the exuberant forests and snug pine groves of Changsangot presented a picturesque view. Changsangot is designated as a floral reserve where all species of northern and southern plants grow.

The scenic spot Monggumpo, which was downtrodden as a mere gay quarter for the exploiting class in the old days, is now a cultural recreation centre where the happy song of working people overflows thanks to the tender care of the fatherly leader.

Kwon O Sik

Milch cow grazing the herbage





Child Is King of the Country

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In our society the child is king of the country. We spare nothing for them. What foreign visitors envy and admire most is our educational system and our Party's concern for the children."

Today our children are growing up healthily enjoying all happiness, without envying anything in the world, amid the blessing of all under the socialist system.

Under our socialist system the best things go to the children and nothing is spared for them.

Thanks to this wonderful system established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung our children can be the happiest in the world.

Palaces in Pyongyang and other places in the country are all for children and camps at the most beautiful spots are also for them.

There are nursery, kindergarten and school everywhere there are children, even in mountain hamlets and solitary islands.

There are schools in thick forests of high mountains 2,000 metres above the sea, in a mountain hamlet with seven children and in

an island with three children.

Great President Kim Il Sung sent a train for 19 school children and cared to set up a railway station for three school children. Thanks to his love our children can grow up healthily, enjoying only happiness.

Not only this.

Our children receive free education and medical care, and study to their hearts' content, getting the supply of school things and uniforms, under the concern of the great leader and the glorious Party centre.

There are hospitals, shops and buses for children.

Our great leader sends a plane to fetch a child home from a far-off foreign land for his health.

That is why our children call the great leader President Kim Il Sung their father and sing a song of gratitude at the top of their voice.

Have the children of this land ever learned and grown up happily, full of hope and optimism, as today?!

In the days of lost nationhood children were

regarded as a "great trouble" and died of illness and hunger before they knew things and were taken away to slave for their parents' debt.

They could be happy only in the bosom of the great leader.

In the early days of his revolutionary activities the great leader set up schools for poor children and gave free education; and he put the problem of pencil on the agenda of the First Session of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee after libera-

tion.

In the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) the fatherly leader himself reared a three-year-old orphan at the Supreme Headquarters, and looked well after the children of this land lest they should get ill or feel cold.

Feeling as a father who would like to give ten, a hundred or a thousand things to his children if he gives one, he raises children of this land in his warm bosom and always gives the best things to them, saying that we should better feed, better clothe and better

The plaything counter is always crowded with little customers



rear them by doing much more work within the lifetime of our generation.

He says that he is happiest when he is among the children and he shares the joy of the New Year's Day first with them and proposes a New Year toast to the younger generation.

As he loves children so dearly, they can enjoy all happiness as king of the country.

This is why a foreign visitor said that our happy children are a king without crown and the only king of the society without king.

The future of our children under the fatherly care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung is bright and hopeful.

Under his loving care our children will grow up to be dependable heirs to our revolution.

Yun Yong Ok



At a children's library

Korean Men Score Good Results in International Judo Tournament

Korean players carried off one gold, one silver and one bronze medal in the recent International Judo Tournament held in Hungary.

Pak Jong Chol placed first in the open-weight category and third in the 86 kg

category.

Li Jong Hak came second in the 60 kg category.

The tournament attracted 200-odd excellent players from 17 countries including our country.

A delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea visited our country last year and published their impressions in a book form under the title *Pyongyang in the Spring of 1980*. Hereunder we introduce part of it.

Country of Great People

Yoshitome Roju,
Japanese Writer

I

In Korea it was catchwords that attracted our eyes. We could see slogans everywhere—town and country, high buildings, school walls, mountainsides, fields, parks or workshops. They read "Let's step up the three revolutions!" "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Let's reunify the country independently and peacefully!" They all showed high zeal for nation-building.

The night view of Pyongyang is beautiful. Colourful neon signs twinkled and fountains were playing in parks, casting rainbow-coloured waters to the night sky. The sight was just gorgeous.

Neon signs were not commercial advertisements. They were all slogans expressing the people's spirit, aspiration and desire.

By the three revolutions, the Korean people mean "ideological," "technical" and "cultural" revolutions. They make them to live an independent and creative life. They were quite proud of having carried on the three revolutions for 35 years after liberation. Here we must make special mention of education. In Korea universal eleven-year compulsory education is now fully introduced and its quality is very high. Compulsory education in Japan, in name only, cannot

stand comparison with it.

Students and pupils are issued textbooks, uniform, footwear, caps and school things. College and higher specialized school students get scholarships.

As many as 8.6 million youngsters including nursery and kindergarten children are brought up at state and public expenses.

The higher learning institutions include regular university and colleges and higher specialized schools, and factory colleges, factory higher specialized schools and correspondence course. The educational system of the National Economy Institute was especially admirable.

This institute trains officials of the state and economic organs. It has already turned out 20,000 graduates since its founding in 1946, who are now working in various fields as leading personnel. The institute has, along with the 4-year regular course, the 2-year and 1-year courses, and the one-month or six-month courses for provincial and county functionaries and workshop managers who come to study while on the job. It teaches 14 subjects—state building, industrial management, rural economy, law, foreign trade, planning, statistics, finance and what not. At present it has a student body of 2,500.

By the way, during the Japanese imperialist rule Korea had only one university in Seoul in south Korea which accepted mainly Japanese students and Korean students were rare. There were in south Korea the Posong Specialized School and Yonhui Specialized School which were exclusively open to Korean students. But there were no such schools in the north. At the close of the Japanese rule a specialized school was set up in Pyongyang. It took in mainly Japanese students.

Eighty per cent of the population was illiterate immediately after the August 15 liberation. That was why the Government of the Republic attached primary importance to the training of its own cadres as well as to common education.

But there were neither college teachers nor people experienced in running schools. So Kim Il Sung University, founded on October 1, 1946, trained for three years people to teach native cadres.

In the DPRK today, primary and middle schools are staffed with teachers exceeding the fixed number. One main reason is that the majority of the teachers are women who need shift teaching; and another is to make each teacher take charge of less pupils to improve the quality of instruction.

2

Free medical service was already introduced, and under the Public Health Law Juche preventive and curative medicine is developed and modern medicine is combined properly with traditional Korean medicine.

In the Republic, the average life span of the population is 73 years, 35 years longer than before liberation.

It is a wonder that the average life span has lengthened so much in a matter of 35 years.

I think it was possible because the DPRK has given priority to preventing diseases while developing modern medicine and tra-

ditional Korean medicine simultaneously from the beginning.

The Public Health Law entitled all inhabitants of the Republic, men and women, old and young, to receive free medical service.

According to UN investigations, the death rate per 1,000 population is 11.5 in Great Britain, 9.5 in the US, and 6.5 in Japan. In the death rate Japan is the lowest of all the developed capitalist countries. But the DPRK is lower than Japan, 4.4. It is of course due to thorough prevention as well as free medical care.

"In order to ensure Korean medical treatment handed down as a national tradition, the State expands the network of this treatment and makes sure that medical establishments widely introduce Korean methods of treatment based on modern medical diagnosis."

"The State builds many modern facilities for recuperation in the areas which have hot springs and spas and good climates so that the people are better benefited by the recuperation through natural factors."

These are provisions in Chapter II of the Public Health Law.

Like this, the masses of the people are provided with all living conditions—food, clothing and housing, free education of their children, free medical treatment and old-age pension. So they can devote themselves to national reunification and economic construction and rapidly develop industry and agriculture. This is well illustrated by the fact that in 1979 the DPRK increased its industrial output by 15 per cent as against the previous year and produced 9 million tons of grain.

Before liberation the Honam plain (North and South Cholla Provinces) of south Korea was known as the "rice bowl of Korea" and the north had nothing to say about agriculture. But now the situation is quite different. The slogan "Rice is socialism" put forward by President Kim Il Sung has been

put into effect in the north. I visited south Korea and saw with my own eyes the Honam plain overgrown with weeds and parched up with dry weather, and realized the vitality of socialism and the Juche idea in the DPRK.

By the way, the DPRK buys rice from farmers for 60 *chon* one kilogramme and sells it to consumers for 8 *chon*. It does so to encourage farmers in production and stabilize the dietary life of urban inhabitants (consumers). This is entirely different from the food administration of Japan which makes ado about deficit like a business concern blind with money.

In the DPRK people can apply themselves to what they ought to do or like to do because they have no worries about food, clothing, housing, medical treatment, education of children and old age.

Contrary to this, Japanese people have too many worries. They have to worry about money to build a house, their sons' school entrance fees, medical treatment and old age. So the reality in the DPRK makes me think of many things.

In the essential living conditions of people, Japan far lags behind Korea.

3

In Pyongyang and anywhere else in Korea we saw statues and portraits of President Kim Il Sung, and heard people say "the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung." A few years ago I read an incorrect article about Korea.

However, staying in Pyongyang and travelling between Pyongyang and Panmunjom of Kaesong, I found an "answer" to it.

Under colonial rule the Korean people lost not only land and jobs but their history and language and even their family names at the hands of the Japanese imperialists. On top of it, they had no human rights, democracy and freedom at all.

At that very grim time General

Kim Il Sung, a peerless strategist, was routing the "invincible" Kwantung Army by his protean tactics with his base in Mt. Paekdusan upholding the banner of national liberation as the bright star of Korea. To the Korean people he was the hero of national liberation and the symbol of the nation who should shoulder the destiny of the independent country and people.

When Syngman Rhee lived in exile in the US and Kim Gu was afar in Chongqing, only General Kim Il Sung was fighting Japanese imperialism at the risk of his life for the country and people.

Towards 1943 under Japanese imperialist rule, a Japanese asked primary school children in south Korea to write without giving their names whom they respected most. To his surprise, the overwhelming majority of them put down "Kim Il Sung." This famous story shows that General Kim Il Sung was known as a great man already at that time.

The northern half of Korea was totally destroyed in the war started by the US imperialists in June 1950.

The Yankees dropped 428,000 bombs on Pyongyang with a population of 400,000.

During the destructive war the Korean people started construction from scratch, rehabilitated industries, and worked for education and national reunification. It was President Kim Il Sung who wisely led them in the revolution and construction at their head. He was their brains and heart.

For 30 years since the Korean war they exerted superhuman efforts to build today's Republic. But such a superhuman construction would have been impossible without the great leader.

Koreans all use the words "great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" just unartificially. If they are written in a large placard or something like that, it may look queer to our eyes. But not strange at all to Koreans. We can understand why.

In the past they had nothing to eat, no

job and no right to speak in their mother tongue as colonial slaves. But now they are full-fledged citizens of the DPRK. Their happy life of today makes them recall their hard struggle and think of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always finds himself among them, fights together with them and guides them wisely. There is no one but him in their mind.

By "great General Kim Il Sung" they also means "great Korean people," I think. To them Comrade Kim Il Sung is the leader and symbol of the Korean revolution.

President Kim Il Sung is great indeed. Great as well are the Korean people who fought and built up their country under his guidance.

Have the Japanese ever had a great leader? In the 1,500-year history of Japan including present, to our regret, we cannot find a single "leader" who ever shed tears, got indignant, laughed and fought together with people.

This is why a nation or people who could not have a great leader cannot understand the words "great Comrade Kim Il Sung." In this point too, the Korean people in the 20th century have more precious experience and example than we.

* * *

I told this story to Mr. Tatsuta and Mr. Oote in the hotel of Pyongyang. The two young companions agreed with me. When our topic turned to the reality of Japan, our country, they were rather gloomy. The successive Liberal-Democratic governments have not showed a clear-cut stand towards the reunification of Korea.

Mr. Tatsuta wrote a poem offhand, then a few more poems in succession.

He wrote many poems while staying in the DPRK, all of which were full of worker's vigour. They were all big in plot, giving a thought to Korea, Japan and the world.

I said, "Japanese poem is good to read when written in vertical lines." Later, one

of his poems was carried in *Rodong Sinmun*, the organ of the Workers' Party of Korea, in Korean in horizontal lines. All newspapers in the DPRK are printed in horizontal lines.

Mangyongdae, Birthplace of the Sun of the Nation

Tatsuta Naokuni

Mangyongdae, a place of great inspiration!

Low-eaved thatched house, misshapen water jar

And simple furniture tell the history of Korean revolution.

The sun was born in this thatched house.

The Korean people had thirsted for him

For five thousand years.

Here on Mangyong Hill he was educated by his father

To love the country and people

And fostered a great revolutionary ambition in his childhood.

Do you know Kim Hyong Jik and Kang Ban Sok?

They're parents of the sun of the nation President Kim Il Sung.

All Koreans and the world people look up to them....

And do you know?

The sun of the nation is today shedding the warm rays of love over the peoples of Korea and the world....

Glory to Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution!

Glory to Mangyongdae, the historic place where President Kim Il Sung, the leader of world revolution and the sun of the nation, was born and spent his childhood!

Long live respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung!

Long live the Korean people rallied rock-firm around him!



Full-Length Film "Mt. Paekdu-san"

Our moviemen produced a revolutionary film "Mt. Paekdu-san" under the wise policy and correct guidance of our Party.

This revolutionary masterpiece of high ideological and artistic value is based on the epic "Mt. Paekdu-san" written by Cho Gi Chon just after the country's liberation.

Its story is about part of the glorious revolutionary activities of the great leader General Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, the sun of the nation, the legendary hero and the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander. He organized the victorious Pochonbo battle with brilliant strategy and tactics and seasoned leadership to inspire our oppressed and humiliated people with confidence in liberation in the mid-1930s when the Japanese imperialists were mad for continental aggression and their barbarous colonial rule over the Korean people reached its zenith and the fate of Korea was trembling in the balance.

He said about the importance of the Pochonbo battle:

"Its significance lies not in that it killed a few Japanese aggressors, but in that it showed the Korean people were not dead, but alive and it threw out revolutionary rays of hope which inspired them with the confidence that they could defeat Japanese imperialism if they fought it."

As the film begins to unreel, the fog rises from Lake Chonji in the ancestral mountain, Mt. Paekdu-san, and Changgun and other giant peaks appear on the screen, and the



Sok Jun is leaving to return oxen to their owners, with a note of apology in the name of the General



Chol Ho parts with the fatherly General, heartily wishing him good health



Bun I and Yong Nam are overjoyed with shellfish of the East Sea of Korea to present to the General

prologue to the epic "Mt. Paekdu-san" flows out from the talkie.

The red sun shines on the dark land, where villages are on fire and people fall with grudge in their hearts under the bayonets of Japs, and the legendary hero General Kim Il Sung appears on Mt. Paekdu-san.

At his word, guerrillas charge at the enemy showering fire of revenge, sounding the bugle.

Then the Paekdu-san secret camp is seen on the screen. Little orderly Yong Nam, who joined the revolutionary struggle to rout the enemy as a mere child who should play the baby, leaves with the old contact Yun Chol for the homeland.

Around this time (October 1936) bigwigs of Japanese imperialism have the "Tumen Conference" to make the plan of mobilizing the Kwantung Army in northeast China and the 19th division in Ranam, Korea in big "punitive" operations to "wipe out" the

Headquarters of the Korean revolution and of completely isolating guerrillas from the people and "annihilating" them.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army faces a big ordeal.

The unit starves for four days. Choe Sok Jun comes back to the secret camp with a recruit from his mission to get provisions. They are driving two oxen. They surprised Japs and captured the oxen from them. Their owners are peasants. Japs took them from the peasants. But Sok Jun did not return them to their owners but led them to the camp.

Company commander Chol Ho and other guerrillas think that they are Japs' and they start preparation to kill them, when the great General comes out. He studies the oxen, stroking them. He knows by the well-polished coins and tiny bells on the bridles that their owners are Korean peasants and says with a frown: "Comrades, the water boils away in the pot. There is no source in it. But streams form a big river and sea. We must be such a river and sea."

Then he stresses that they must always remember that they are the KPRA fighting for the people and that the fountainhead of their strength and life is the masses.

The guerrillas indelibly engrave his words of great meaning on their memory.

He orders the company to hold its general membership meeting which decides to disarm Choe Sok Jun and severely punish him.

But Sok Jun refuses to deliver his rifle. He says that he can never quit it even though he is disciplined a hundred times.

As for his rifle, it was seized by the great General himself from the enemy at the time of founding the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, five guerrillas risked their lives for it in the battle against the enemy, and the General awarded it to him when he joined the Guerrilla Army.

After receiving the report of the meeting the General pities Sok Jun who deeply repents his error and waits for his conclusion. And he tells Sok Jun to return the oxen to their owners with a note of apology in his own name and says that he would keep Sok Jun's rifle and give it back to him after the remission of his punishment.

Sok Jun and other guerrillas are moved to tears and pledge themselves to be faithful to the General, readily giving their lives for him if necessary.

Meanwhile, the fatherly General puts his deep faith in company commander Chol Ho and sends him into the homeland on a difficult revolutionary mission.

He is a real father to Chol Ho who has grown up a guerrilla commander under his tender care.

Chol Ho is reluctant to part with the General and looks back at him again and again, when a narrative poem is recited as if speaking of his loyal heart:

*His trust and love
I knew not well attending him near
But at this parting I feel
strongly in my heart.
I look back again and again
At his kind figure
But tears only blur my vision.*

Chol Ho goes to Bun I's house, a contact point in Solgae-gol valley.

Here he meets Li Song Gu, the chief of the Hungnam district organization, and makes energetic efforts to save the organizations in the homeland from difficulty, visiting fishing villages and factory districts. He picks chance elements and turncoats out of the revolutionary organizations and equips the people with the General's revolutionary idea and unites them under the banner of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

At last the day of advance into the homeland as planned by the great General comes

near.

The Donggang secret camp is agog with excitement at the glad news.

At this news Chol Ho travels every night at the risk of danger to fulfil his revolutionary task.

The next day he has to send the report on his work in the Hamhung district to the General through Song Gu and Yong Nam.

Yong Nam makes his way to the General like a flying bird with the shellfish of his homeland in the silk purse made by Bun I at night.

On a mountain they encounter with the enemies. Yong Nam shoots them down, covering Song Gu with his body. But he is hit by an enemy bullet.

Chol Ho lays the little soldier by a pine in the unknown pine wood. Yong Nam takes out of his breast the silk purse containing shellfish of the East Sea of Korea, his beloved homeland, prepared with all his heart to present to the General, gives it to Chol Ho and asks him to take the purse to the General before he breathes his last.

After receiving the report from Li Song Gu, the General looks at the cloudy sky over

Chol Ho and Bun I mimeographing handbills at night



the homeland and confirms his resolution to march into the fatherland across the Amnok-gang River to set the bastion of Japs on fire and work off his countrymen's grudge. In reflection of the unanimous desire of the guerrillas and the Korean people, guerrilla commanders ask the General not to go to the homeland for his safety. But he declines their earnest offer and says:

"We must readily go a thousand *ri* or ten thousand *ri* for the people....

We, true communists of Korea, must all be standard-bearers of the revolution and go ahead, ready to give our lives without hesitation.... I have never thought myself an exception to this solemn demand."

On the night when the guerrillas are on the march to the homeland, Chol Ho, together with Bun I, is mimeographing proclamations in the solitary house buried in the depth of mountains, waiting for comrades to go to the homeland, when Japanese policemen fall upon them.

At this crucial moment Bun I, a mountain girl who is so simple and naive that her face turns red with shyness in dipping water out of the well and giving it to him, makes a perfect fool of Japanese policemen and escapes from the danger.

On June 4, 1937, guerrillas get to Pochonbo in their longed-for fatherland.

At night stormers and pickets take up their positions and political workers arrive at the appointed place and wait in excitement for the order to attack. Their hearts burn with a resolution to revenge the enemy a thousand times.

At 22:00 the night sky over Pochonbo rings with a signal shot. It is a death sentence passed by General Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, on the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Guerrillas attack the Japanese police substation like an angry lion, set the experimental farm on fire, and destroy the sub-county office, and Japs are scared out of their wits and rush about madly here and there before they fall clutching at their hearts.

Guerrillas pour into the streets shouting *manse* (hurrah), dispelling shots popping like roasted beans and sad cries of Japs. People, men and women, young and old, rush out into the streets and enthusiastically welcome the General with shouts of "General Kim Il Sung has come!" and "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

They have been dying to see the General!



KPRA men crossing the Amnok-gang River to wipe out Japanese imperialist brigands

It is a longed-for historic moment.

With the sun of the nation in its embrace the lovely land of 3,000 *ri* is radiant with the hope of liberation and flows with the glee of national resurrection like a river.

The great leader answers the cheering people by raising his hand and makes a historic speech:

"Brothers and sisters, look at the flames over there. Those raging flames show that the enemy is doomed. Those flames show the whole world that our nation is not dead but alive, and that if we fight against the Japanese imperialist plunderers we can win....

Fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters,

The final victory belongs to us who are fighting for the liberation of the fatherland.

Let us all advance vigorously, looking forward to the day when we will meet again in our liberated country, loudly hailing our national independence, and live in happiness.

Long live the independence of Korea!

Long live the revolution of Korea!"

The earth and sky rock with cheers of *manse* and Chol Ho cries to himself, looking up at the General: "Dear General Kim Il Sung, you means the fatherland to the Korean people. Oh, our fatherland! Dear

General!"

After his speech the great General dismounts from the rostrum. An old man bows deeply to him, saying in tears: "Dear General, we people live on, believing only in you."

This is an expression of the entire Korean people's loyalty from the bottom of their hearts and of their boundless respect for him.

People reluctantly see off the General and guerrillas; and guerrillas leave Pochonbo, renewing their resolve to liberate their country without fail.

As seen above, the revolutionary film "Mt. Paekdu-san" impressively shows the wise guidance and immortal revolutionary exploits of the great leader General Kim Il Sung who saved the destiny of the country and people and brought about a steady upsurge in our revolution in the grim days when the colonial exploitation and oppression of our people by Japanese imperialism was at its height.

The monumental masterpiece of our era "Mt. Paekdu-san" inspires our people with a boundless national pride in making the revolution under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and serves as a powerful ideological weapon to educate them to be infinitely loyal to him.



Underground revolutionary activity is brisk according to the General's instructions

Full of Happiness

—A Visit to the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital—

There is an attractive building soaring high up into the blue sky near the Taedong-gang River. It is the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital. Shortly ago we visited the hospital. There was a garden, in front of the hospital, with various luxuriant trees and fountains casting their diamond bright waters to the sky. There we saw mothers and their families overjoyed at new-born babies

In front of the grand Pyongyang Maternity Hospital



The central hall of the hospital

wrapped in flowered blankets.

Young mothers were shy of receiving bouquets and radiant smiles played on the lips of their husbands and grandparents with new-born babies in their arms. Yet their eyes were wet with tears of gratitude to our glorious Party.

The happy people made us warmly feel again the boundless love of the great

leader and the glorious Party for our women.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"...we must thoroughly protect the health of children and their mothers. It is important to rear babies well and lower their death rate, give special protection to pregnant and child-delivered women and show social

respect and care for mothers of many children."

At the hospital we saw clearly with our own eyes that our glorious Party shows deep concern for our women.

We passed through the central hall with its precious stone floor decorated with various flower patterns symbolic of good health and longevity into the reception room. In the room family members can see mothers and new-born babies and talk through TV sets and microphones.

We saw there in front of a TV set connected with the sixth floor an old woman and a man in his thirties who seemed to be her son.

"I'm very glad to see both you and our little thing well. Don't worry about home, I say."

He talked with his wife, looking with satisfaction at his son on the TV screen and then introduced himself to us, saying he was a worker of the Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Plant. It was really a happy scene.

Seeing her happy son and daughter-in-law, the old woman said, pointing to the TV screen: "She is my second daughter-in-law who is a saleswoman.... Everything is like a dream...." She was choked with emotion and could not continue.

We went up to the sixth floor in an elevator and

entered a room of the maternity section. The room was clean and snug. It was quite well equipped and provided with a fine signal system. A mother can call up doctors or nurses by pressing buttons attached to her bed; and the bed has a table attached to it and its height can be freely adjusted and temperature and lights can also be regulated according to the demand of mothers.

In the fine room a doctor was taking medical measures for mothers. Some were sent by bed cars to the modernly-equipped actinotherapeutic room and low or high frequency treatment rooms and others to the function diagnosis room.

An official of the hospital who guided us said:

"Our hospital is not only a comprehensive hospital but also a preventive and curative centre for women and a medical science institute."

According to her words, the hospital, equipped with the achievements of modern science and technology, not only gives delivery aid but also carries out comprehensive examination and treatment and provides clinical education.

In the sterilized room we saw prematurely-born babies growing up well in incubators.

Lovely babies, fed with various nutriments, were growing well.

Indeed, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital is a happy place associated with the warm love and solicitude of the great leader and the glorious Party that spare nothing for the health and happiness of our women and children, the future of the country.

Inspecting the hospital built under the deep care of

the Party, we felt that its boundless love is the sure guarantee of the good health of mothers and their babies.

We left the hospital with a glad heart, blessing mothers and the new generation of the revolution who were born in this land full of the love of our glorious Party.

Li Yong Sik

The operation room of the hospital



Little Accordionist

This little accordionist is Yong Song four years old now





In the bosom of his mother



Playing hour

Yong Song learning our language (centre)



Together with his grandfather

His accordion solo gladdens farmers



Joyful Camping

At the Pyongyang Juvenile Corps
Members' Mountaineering Camp



Little campers visiting places
of historical interest

Part of the camp at the foot of the beautiful
Myohyang-san Mountain



Collecting plants





Little mountaineers enchanted
by beautiful scenery



Korean Fine Arts

(From the National Fine Arts Exhibition in
Celebration of the Sixth Party Congress)

Korean painting: *Children and Dragonfly*





Korean painting: *There Appears on the TV Screen Our Performance Given in Presence of the Marshal*

Oil painting: *Song of Rich Haul*



Korea Will Surely Be Reunified

The Korean people have suffered untold misery and calamity from the artificial division of the country for 36 years now.

Because of the bisection of our one nation into the north and south, our people fail to attain the uniform development of the country and national sovereignty is violated by the foreign aggressors in south Korea. Today south Korea has become a living hell, the most gruesome of all scenes in the late 20th century, where atrocious massacre is committed openly and the people's freedom and rights are trampled underfoot.

In our country enormous armed forces of north and south stand face to face across the Military Demarcation Line at present, and there are tens of thousands of American troops in south Korea.

Because of the ceaseless provocations of the outside forces and the south Korean military fascists, the situation of our country is strained as ever and there is a constant danger of war breaking out at any moment.

This is causing deep concern not only among Koreans but also among the peace-loving people of the world.

The removal of tension from Korea and her reunification is a vital need for the destiny of our people; it is the urgent demand of our independent era and the common desire of the world's people for peace in Korea and the rest of the world.

The question of Korea's reunification is that of ending foreign domination and interference, winning the complete sovereignty of the Korean people, removing distrust and antagonism between north and south, and achieving national unity.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic which bear the heavy responsibility for the fate of the country and people set forth the policy of reunifying the country independently by the Korean people

themselves without any outside interference, on the democratic principle and in a peaceful way and have made every sincere effort to realize it since the national division.

In the light of the growing danger of war in Korea they repeatedly put forward the save-the-nation proposal to achieve national reunification through north-south general elections. They also proposed to bring about the peaceful reunification of the country by establishing an all-Korea legislative body through the merger of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the "National Assembly" of south Korea.

In the postwar period, they have made every possible effort to turn the ceasefire into a durable peace, relax tension and achieve our country's independent and peaceful reunification.

This is quite evident by the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity elucidated in the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement, the five-point policy of national reunification embodying them and many reasonable reunification proposals advanced by us at our own initiative.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung advanced a new epoch-making proposal for national reunification at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October last year.

He said:

"Our Party considers that the most realistic and reasonable way to reunify the country independently, peacefully and on the principle of great national unity is to bring the north and the south together into a confederal state, leaving the ideas and social systems existing in north and south as they are."

The proposal to establish a confederal state is the most reasonable one aimed at achieving the reunification of the country as soon as possible in accord with the reality of our bisected country and the urgent desire of our people; and it is a just proposal acceptable to all.

The independent, neutral and peace-loving policy to be followed by the confederal state fully agrees with the interests of world peace and of other nations.

That is why this proposal enjoys the absolute support of not only all Koreans concerned about the destiny of the country and people but the world's people, and why the voice demanding its early realization is getting louder daily.

In order to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea it is necessary, above all, to do away with foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The presence of foreign troops in a country is a violation of national sovereignty and an encroachment on territorial integrity.

The occupation of south Korea by the US forces and the policy of the United States to bisect our country permanently are contrary to the unanimous desire of the Korean people for reunification and the trend of our times towards independence, and can be justified by nothing.

The history of over 30 years shows clearly that the US troops' occupation of south Korea and unjust US interference in the internal affairs of our country are the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings our people are undergoing, the chief obstacle to the country's reunification and the main factor menacing peace in Korea and the rest of Asia.

To justify the US troops' occupation of south Korea, some persons of the US authorities are raving even now about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion from the north". But none believe it.

The Government of our Republic, which has made every possible effort for the indepen-

dent and peaceful reunification of the country, declared time and again that it has no intention to invade the south and put forth the proposal and concrete ways to eliminate the military confrontation between north and south and remove war danger.

It proposed to the United States on more than one occasion the holding of a dialogue and the conclusion of a peace agreement between Korea and the United States.

At its Sixth Congress our Party suggested that the country be reunified by bringing the north and the south together into a confederal state and proposed once more to the United States to negotiate on the question of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

If the United States is truly concerned about the peaceful solution of the Korean question it must accept our just proposal, pull its troops out of south Korea as soon as possible and stop its interference in the internal affairs of Korea. There is no pretext whatsoever for the US troops to stay on in south Korea.

The Korean war and later developments show that the United States cannot attain any purpose with its "might."

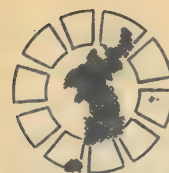
As long as democracy is totally denied and harsh military fascist rule is maintained in south Korea as today, there can be neither national rapprochement and unity nor the country's peaceful reunification.

The south Korean military fascist clique must abrogate all wicked laws, release at once Kim Dae Jung and other democrats and people illegally arrested and imprisoned, and step down.

The struggle of our people for the reunification of the country is closely connected with the struggle of the world's people to defend national sovereignty and peace.

Our people will surely achieve the historic cause of the country's reunification, getting the active support of the world's people which is growing daily.

Li Ji Hyang



Founding of Confederal State and Grand National United Front

In his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the great leader President Kim Il Sung set forth a new policy of reunifying the country by bringing the north and the south together into the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, and said that for its early implementation all the Korean nationals should fight firmly rallied together in a grand national united front.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to found a Confederal Republic and bring about national reunification as proposed by our Party, all the Korean nationals in north and south and abroad should fight firmly rallied together in a grand national united front under the banner of national reunification, regardless of the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political views." (*Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee*, Eng. ed., p. 81.)

Forming a grand national united front is a correct way to rally all the patriotic forces at home and abroad to found a confederal state and successfully solve the question of national reunification at an early date.

As is known, our Party holds that the divided country should be reunified through the establishment of a Confederal Republic on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems.

This is the most realistic and reasonable way to rejoin the severed national ties and reunify the country through the unity and cooperation of the north and south, proceeding from the actual conditions of our country where different social systems and ideologies exist in

north and south.

The confederal state will be a neutral nation which does not participate in any political-military alliance and the autonomous regional governments in north and south, under the leadership of its unified national government, will follow an independent policy within the limits consistent with the fundamental interests and demands of the whole nation and strive to bring about the uniform development of the country and the people. This will prevent the permanent division of the country and people without doing harm to any of the north and south.

The founding of a confederal state is a vital matter concerning the destiny of the country and people. So it cannot be done only by a tiny handful of people or a chosen few, or people living in one part of the country. It can be done only when all the Koreans at home and abroad who love the country and people and are desirous of the reunification pool their strength and unite.

Unity greatly increases the people's strength and it is a sure guarantee of victory in their struggle. When a grand national united front is formed, the forces of national reunification will be invincible and all questions arising from reunification solved successfully.

The formation of such a front is especially important because of the present situation.

The separatists at home and abroad are making desperate efforts to perpetuate the division of our country, opposing all forms of reunification.

The US has set the creation of "two Koreas" as its basic strategy towards Korea, nullified the US troops pullout plan, and is actively assisting the puppets in the "modernization"

and reinforcement of their army and strongly supporting their policy of permanent national division.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is cruelly killing and randomly punishing south Korean patriots, students, democrats and political figures demanding social democracy and national reunification.

The policy of the separatists at home and abroad is a serious obstacle to Korea's reunification and is increasing the danger of permanent national division.

All this urgently demands that all Korean nationals at home and abroad fight firmly rallied together in a grand national united front under the banner of national reunification.

The Korean people have all possibilities to do so.

They are a homogeneous nation who has lived with one language and culture through a long history of five thousand years. There is no minority in Korea. Ours is a sagacious people who fought in firm unity to defend their country whenever the foreign aggressors pounced upon them and emerged victorious.

In the dark days of Japanese colonial rule, our people fought valiantly in firm unity under the banner of national liberation upheld by the great leader General Kim Il Sung, and thereby defeated brigandish Japanese imperialism and liberated the country.

The new plan for reunifying the country through the establishment of the DCRK offers a great possibility to achieve a great national unity.

The Confederate Republic to be founded on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems will strive for the uniform development and prosperity of the country through the strengthening of national unity and cooperation, while equally guaranteeing the interests of the two regions, two systems, different parties, groups, classes and circles in the country without bias to either side. Therefore, there is no ground whatsoever for those who are

concerned even a little about the future of the country and the people to hesitate or refuse to found a confederal state. Our Party holds that the unified government of the confederal state should not question the past records of any organization or individual in the north and the south that works for the uniform development of the country, but join hands with them, and should not allow any form of political reprisal or persecution. This enables those who in the past committed crimes against the country and people to repent their crimes and side with the people.

After the new epoch-making plan was announced for reunifying the country through the establishment of a confederal state, the movement to form a grand national united front mounted rapidly.

To say nothing of the people in the north, more and more south Korean people of all classes and circles recognize the justness of the new reunification plan and support it. Korean nationals in the United States and many other countries actively support our new plan. They formed united front organizations and take concerted action, striving to join hands with people at home.

In order to form a grand national united front, we hold that all Koreans in the north and south and abroad should respect and trust each other and think first that they are a people of the same blood, putting aside the difference in ideology, political view and religious belief; and demand that south Korean society be democratized.

The attitude towards the formation of a grand national united front for founding a confederal state is a touchstone showing the position towards national reunification and distinguishing patriots from quislings.

There still lie many difficulties and obstacles in the way of national reunification.

But nothing can check the struggle of our people to accomplish the reunification cause by the united efforts of the whole nation.

Li Yong Bong

ESSAY

Reunification Is Sure to Come

Home is always sweet to every heart. My home is in the south.

Thirty years have passed since I left my home. My old home where I spent my childhood is still vivid in my memory.

In my thatched native house, gourds were growing on their vines on the roof and a persimmon tree stood in the back yard where soy jars were placed. A crystal-clear stream flowed in front of the village and I used to cross it by the mossy stepping stones. I ran after dragonfly with a lime stick in hand to catch it. But I can't visit the home which lives in my sweet memories of childhood!

I can't go there by sea or by land, I say. Why? It is the artificial barrier! The enemy erected it after he occupied the southern half of our land.

It is not far from here. But I can't go there.

Time went by and I am a father of three children now.

The other day my child attending the kindergarten asked me, "Dad! Why haven't we grandma? And uncle?"

It was not the first time for me to hear such a question. Each child puts such a question. But I can't give a ready answer with a bleeding heart.

Perhaps my little things can't perceive that their question touches me on the raw, I think.

In his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"If reunification does not come quickly and division continues, our nation will remain bisected forever, and the south Korean people will be unable to cast off the yoke of colonial slavery."

My dear home village never leaves my mind, waking or sleeping.

It must have changed very much now.

Its clean and pure looks might have been marred now. Nature and people must have got ill in the gutter of Yankee and Japanese culture.

We were four—parents, younger brother and I. Our farm land was under tracks of Yankees' tanks. Father would sigh, "Life is a torture to us." And he would sorrowfully sing a song of my natal place, his favourite childhood song, like a drunken man as if to soothe his sad heart. Anyhow, the song—no one knew when it had started to be sung in my native place—made our villagefolks very sentimental.

Still today I remember the words of the song:

*Gourds stud the thatched roof
Persimmons tumble about soy jars
in the back yard
My native house dear to me even
in a dream*

....
The song went from father's lips to my younger brother's. My brother of six sang so well the song in a sweet voice that villagers admired him very much and I even felt jealous of him. His sweet voice was the only pride of my family.

Our parents were good-natured and so we two were very good brothers. If I got a chestnut by chance, I usually gave it to my brother. On his part, brother was good to me. He never went to bed before I returned home.

If my parents had any hope even in their scanty life in the ruthless land, it must have been that for the future of our two

brothers.

The US imperialists kindled the war in this land. I came to the north with the People's Army in search of justice and realized for the first time in my life what happiness is.

Under the tender care of the great leader I studied at a college, getting scholarship.

In the homeland of Juche all people lead a happy life, getting free education and medical service.

I have nothing more to be desired. I enjoy all happiness a man should. But, if any, it is to share my present happiness with my parents and brother in the south.

However, I don't even know whether they are alive or not.

Here is a sad story. It is about many south Koreans being naturalized. It happened when I was in a capitalist country. In a hotel I saw an Asian working there as a cleaner. He looked so grimace that he seemed to have never laughed. I felt an interest in him. Where did he come from? Why does he drudge here in the alien land far from his country? I thought.

I wanted to have a talk with him out of pity. But he kept aloof from me.

One day I saw him singing a sad song in the lonely corridor, with his head leaning against a window. His big eyes were wet with tears. I was taken aback at his song.

It was just the song my father and brother had sung, the unforgettable song of my native place. "Then, he is a Korean?" I cried to myself. I ran up to him in spite of myself and asked him where he came from and where his home was.

The song made me know that he was a fellow villager. But I felt my heart would break. Because I met him not in our homeland but in a foreign country and like a stranger at that.

Not only this. I also heard from him a sad news about my brother. My brother who had a sweet voice, far from becoming a singer, was sold out to Latin America as a

coal miner. So I could not have the courage to ask about the fate of my old parents.

Indeed this is a heart-rending story.

Why must kinsfolks live apart? And why should they slave in foreign lands?

When was such a tragedy forced upon the Koreans? The tragedy started with the enemy's occupation of one half of our country.

The enemy brought all sufferings and miseries to our people. Not content with it, he still remains in one half of our land, forcing untold pains and afflictions upon the south Korean people and hindering reunification, the earnest desire of our people.

We cannot stand the pain of national division any longer.

People with national conscience can never be indifferent to the sad lot of their fellow countrymen wriggling in colonial slavery.

Our people will never tolerate the bisection of our country into "two Koreas." They want only one Korea. At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader proposed to bring the north and the south together into a confederal state as a most realistic and reasonable proposition for the national reunification and called on the whole nation to unite as one under the banner of national reunification.

He suggested that the country be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

It is a just save-the-nation proposal acceptable to all who are concerned about the future of the country and people and sincerely desire reunification.

From the bottom of my heart I appeal to all Koreans to rise up to realize the sacred

TRAITOR CHON DU HWAN— MOST DESPICABLE BUTCHER

Chon Du Hwan is a traitor to the nation and a cruel butcher who killed people in cold blood. He seized power through a conspiracy after the "October 1979 incident" in which the former dictator Pak Jung Hi was shot by his confidant in south Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"For the sheer brutality of the despotic repressions they are perpetrating, the present military fascists of south Korea have put all the fascist dictators of the world in the shade."**

The fascist despotism of the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique is unprecedented in its ferocity.

Their blood-thirsty cruelty reached the zenith in the Kwangju massacre in May last year.

The blackguards set two puppet divisions loose against the students and citizens demonstrating in demand of democratic rights and liberties; they massacred thousands with bayonet, inflicted injuries on over ten thousand people and arrested over two thousands.

Their murder was terribly wholesale.

The Chon Du Hwan clique cried "You may kill 70 per cent of the Kwangju citizens. Youngsters are all rioters, kill all." They mobilized huge arms—tanks, armoured cars, planes and missiles.

The fascist clique massacred people in a horrible way, employing the methods applied by successive tyrants and traitor Pak Jung Hi and the appalling methods experimented in the Vietnamese war.

cause of the country's independent reunification according to the plan charted by the great leader. Only then an independent, sovereign state with a brilliant national culture and a potent national economy, a

When he participated in the "bat operation No. 25" for a great massacre during the war in Viet Nam, traitor Chon Du Hwan ordered his men to kill hundreds of innocent people mercilessly. He cried, "A soldier who takes rifle alone to kill is a coward. You must use more than twelve methods to kill them!"

But the method the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique employed to destroy fellow countrymen was even more cruel than before.

In the Kwangju massacre they machine-gunned bare-handed demonstrators, killing them by hundreds at a time, ran tanks over them, and buried men alive. They stabbed and dismembered inhabitants; burned them with gasoline; cut off the girl students' breasts, stripped them naked, and hung them and disembowelled pregnant women. Their bestial atrocities even made beasts turn away for shame and drowned Kwangju streets in a sea of blood.

More than that. They tortured and slaughtered many students and citizens ruthlessly in prison.

The great massacre in Kwangju, without its parallel in the history of the nation, is a record of bloody crime, an indictment of the atrocious and brutal Chon Du Hwan fascist clique.

They are still engrossed in homicidal acts, executing many patriots and innocent people after trial or in a clandestine way.

rich and prosperous people's paradise, will make its appearance on this land of 3,000 ri.

Pak Sun Sik

The Chon Du Hwan clique revealed again their cruelty when they dealt with the Kim Dae Jung case.

Kim Dae Jung is a democrat known well at home and abroad, who carried on legal political activities for social democracy in south Korea.

In August 1973, the south Korean fascist clique kidnapped him from Japan to Seoul and then tried to convict him with political persecution and every kind of plot; as their attempt proved futile, they were compelled to release and restore him. But in spite of the denunciation of public opinion at home and abroad, Chon Du Hwan rearrested him and took him on military trial and sentenced him to a heavy penalty arbitrarily.

The Chon Du Hwan clique also arrested all prominent democrats and political figures and charged them with groundless crimes to impose heavy penalties upon them.

No one of the preceding puppets in south Korea was more ferocious, cruel and vicious than the traitor and military hooligan Chon Du Hwan.

South Korea has become a living hell, one of the most gruesome scenes in the late 20th century, where atrocious slaughter is carried on openly and the people's freedom and rights are trampled down wantonly, as a result of the despotism of the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique.

History has records of many tyrants but no one has been so cruel as Chon Du Hwan who massacred fellow countrymen by thousands at a time and punished political opponents brutally.

The Chon Du Hwan clique are the unprecedented human butcher and ringleader of massacres.

The sentiments against him are mounting in south Korea. The traitor Chon Du Hwan, never-to-be-pardoned cutthroat, can never escape the stern trial by the people and what awaits him is the same disgraceful destiny as suffered by dictators—Pak Jung Hi, Pahlavi of Iran and Somoza of Nicaragua.

Chang Il Pyo

Overflowing Condemned Goods

South Korea is overflowing with condemned goods including inferior or bogus goods which people are suffering much from.

According to an investigation by a consumers' organization of south Korea, in February last year over 1,040

kinds of goods were condemned by the people.

Fraud and swindle are in full vogue in south Korea and bad goods or rotten foods are sold openly. These foods poison population. New clothes rip as soon as clad; new household

goods break before use.

This is why the south Korean public are calling for establishing a "quality examination system of food and medicine." These inferior goods are exported, touching off protest and demand for compensation.

Reckless Moves of Japanese Reactionaries

Facts that the Japanese reactionaries delivered many weapons to the south Korean puppets through arms makers, came to light one after another recently, giving rise to scandal.

Pressed hard by the Japanese public circles, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry admitted shortly ago that it, with other arms monopolies, had made and delivered gun barrels to the south Korean puppets; and Nihon Seiko and Hotta Kotetsu were also revealed to have participated in this arms transaction. It was exposed that high-ranking officers of the Japanese Defence Agency and the south Korean puppet army are directly involved in this arms dealing.

In recent years the Japanese reactionaries secretly delivered a large amount of barrels of howitzers and trench mortars and parts of various guns, tanks, armoured cars and warships through many arms makers. They also offered the drawings of heavy weapons.

This shows their wild ambition of aggression and attracts public attention.

They employ crafty double-faced tactics in their policy towards Korea; they advocate "peace," but in reality they seek war.

Their delivery of large quantities of arms to the south Korean puppets proves that they have made military inroads deep into south Korea. They reduced south Korea to their commodity market, field for capital investment, and sources of raw materials and cheap labour, and then they intensified military infiltration into south Korea and entered into a close tie-up with the puppets to place it under their control, advocating the aggressive doctrine of "south Korea-Japan security community."

Japan and the south Korean puppets unified arms and information and operation systems; their high-ranking officers visited each other frequently to have secret confabs for "military cooperation"; they staged joint war exercises and even discussed the dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces" to south Korea. These are widely known.

The Japanese reactionaries' moves for

military control over south Korea have become more pronounced in these years. They are further strengthening their military tie-up with the puppets, taking advantage of the present turmoil in south Korea. Japanese right-wing gangsters conduct military exercises in south Korea and tank manoeuvres of the "Self-Defence Forces" are staged in Japan for Korean war.

The Japanese reactionaries also make enormous investment in south Korea to help the puppet clique in building war industry.

Their recently exposed secret delivery of large quantities of arms shows that their military infiltration into south Korea and tie-up with the puppets were made long ago and have now reached a dangerous stage.

It also proves that they back up the puppet clique militarily to instigate them to national division and confrontation, war and fascism, and particularly to adventurous military provocations against the northern half of our Republic.

As for the south Korean puppet clique, they are heinous military hooligans, warlike elements and all-time human butchers who know nothing but bayonet.

Now they are trying to obtain much more arms from the US and Japanese reactionaries to maintain their fascist rule in south Korea and perfect preparations for war against us.

The supply of arms to them can be done only by accomplices; and it is an intolerable aggressive intervention which threatens peace and aggravates tension in the Korean peninsula and seriously obstructs her reunification.

This is a manifestation of their undisguised policy of hostility to us and a wanton challenge to the peoples of Japan and the rest of Asia desirous of Asian peace and the improvement of the Korean-Japanese relations.

All facts show that the Japanese reactionaries are now putting into practice their plan of aggression against Korea recklessly and more openly.

SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE FIGHT FOR GENUINE LIFE

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "The south Korean people demand liberty and the right to live and, above all, the solution of the burning problems of living. Unless these fundamental problems are settled, the struggle of the people will go on and gain in scope and strength."

The south Korean workers, peasants and other people are fighting on vigorously for their right to existence and democratization of society.

The workers are strongly demanding the hike of their wages, the payment of the back wages and the withdrawal of the decision to cut the retirement allowances, lodging a collective protest with the puppet authorities.

Some time ago over 16,000 workers of seven collieries including the Sangdong and Nyongwol collieries under the south Korean coal company rose in a struggle against the decision of the puppet clique to lower the retirement allowances.

The fascist clique decided not to pay from this year some allowances included in the retirement allowances under the pretext of "rationalization of management" and "length of service". The workers branded such a

decision as an unjust one and demanded its withdrawal, denouncing the military fascist clique for overdriving them in the pits of death and exploiting them harshly.

The workers of the clothing factories in Seoul staged a strong demonstration and sit-in in demand of the revival of the trade unions outlawed by the military fascist clique.

The workers wage these kinds of struggle everywhere in south Korea.

Peasants are also fighting for their existence.

They bitterly denounce the puppet clique for imposing many kinds of exorbitant taxes including farmland tax which seriously threaten their life and strongly demand that they stop such exaction at once.

They also protest strongly against the puppet clique who plunder farm produce at low price under the pretext of "purchase" and fight against forced evacuation and plunder of farmland.

The struggle of the south Korean people for existence is an eruption of their pent-up indignation against the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique who turned south Korea into a living hell.

In south Korea today the economic crisis

south Korean puppet clique military backing and instigating them to division and confrontation, war and fascism and desist from the act of jeopardizing peace in Korea and hindering her peaceful reunification.

If they continue to follow the road of militarization against the trend and demand of the times, it will bring them nothing good.

They should act up to the demand of the people in Northeast Asia for turning the region into a nuclear-free, peace zone in keeping with the trend of the times.

Kim Ha Sok

has grown acuter and the people's life worsened due to the puppet clique's reactionary economic policy. The real incomes of the workers, peasants and other working people drop daily, the unemployed increase by geometrical progression and prices and charges have touched their ceiling, throttling the population.

The workers are forced to work 12-14 hours a day. But their wages are so low that worry about life never leaves their minds.

The puppet clique keep even their meager wages in arrears for two or three months.

As of the end of February their back wages totalled as much as 4,430 million won.

This is enough to show how miserable the life of the south Korean workers is.

At present, 80 per cent of the south Korean workers are starving, with no money to buy even a handful of rice.

More lamentable is the life of the unemployed, day labourers and other urban paupers.

An increasing number of people commit suicide, unable to stay hunger. This is the reflection of the sad reality of south Korea.

Miserable is the life of the south Korean peasants, too.

They failed in farming last year too. Though, out of their poor harvest they had to pay "farmland tax," farm rent and usuries, and under the pretext of "purchase" the puppet clique took away their harvest. So they ran out of food immediately after autumn harvest.

The south Korean people continue their struggle for existence in the teeth of the harsh repression by the fascist clique, which is an expression of their will not to submit to the tyrants.

As long as the anti-popular ruling system of the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique is left intact the south Korean people will never be able to escape their hard living.

Well aware of this, they are fighting unyieldingly against the misrule of the fascist clique.



They are madly making war preparations, steadily increasing their military spending and stepping up the production of up-to-date weapons and prattling about the overseas dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces", in spite of strong protest of the Japanese people.

It is no wonder that the world people regard the Japanese reactionaries as a dangerous force in Asia and keep a high vigilance over them.

The Japanese reactionaries should look squarely the trend of the times and act thoughtfully. They must give up their ambition of reaggression, refrain from giving the

Development of Cement Industry and Its Prospect

Today our cement production shows a rapid increase. We meet the demand of our huge capital construction and export large quantities of cement. Our cement industry has a very bright future.

Our journalist had a talk with Director An Hyon of the Economic Planning Department, the Ministry of Building-Materials Industry, about its development and prospect.

* * *

Journalist: Today our country has a perfect building-materials industry which is developed many-sidedly. Particularly, the cement industry is a most developed sector. Please tell me about it.

Director: When we speak about the brilliant successes in our building of an independent national economy we should refer to the development of our building-materials industry, as well as that of all other branches.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The huge task of capital construction facing us...cannot be carried out successfully without correspondingly increasing the production of building materials."

As you know, construction requires various kinds of building materials including

steel and timber, of which cement is an important one in greatest need. So the great leader set forth a revolutionary policy of building a strong cement industry at the time of building a new state just after liberation, in order to meet the demand of huge capital construction, and wisely guided the struggle to implement it.

In November 1945, after liberation, he visited the Haeju Cement Factory. He inspected calcineries destroyed by the Japs and taught the workers how to rehabilitate and develop the factory, saying that they should produce large quantities of cement to build a new democratic Korea as soon as possible.

Thanks to his intelligent leadership, in 1949 cement factories were completely restored and our cement output reached the highest level in the closing years of Japanese imperialist rule before liberation.

But our cement industry developed rapidly after the Korean war. When the fire ceased in our country, the cement factories had been so severely destroyed that even the traces of calcineries could not be found.

In the postwar period, the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidances in the restoration of cement factories. He set forth a policy of reconstructing and expanding them into

modern and large ones instead of restoring them to the original state.

Through the heroic labour of our working class, Sunghori, Chonnae, Komusan, Haeju and other cement factories were completely rehabilitated and a good many calcineries newly built during the Postwar Three-Year Plan (1954-56). Above all, the large February 8 Cement Factory was newly built. As a result, in 1958 our per-capita output of cement reached 180 kg. We made such an achievement even in hard conditions where Japs had wrecked our weak cement factories when fleeing from Korea after their defeat and where everything had been destroyed in the three-year war. This is a miracle.

Journalist: You mean that in 1958 our per-capita output of cement reached the level of the advanced industrial countries, don't you?

Director: Yes, of course. Our country turned out 2.27 million tons of cement in

1960 or 3.8 times that in 1956. And in 1970, ten years after, our country saw the production of 4 million tons of cement, 287 kg per head of population, which meant that we surpassed the level of the advanced industrial countries by far.

Journalist: Our cement industry, like other industries, is Juche industry firmly relying on domestic raw materials and fuel, I think.

Director: Certainly. Some countries are exploiting limestone at the bottom of the sea for its lack, and others fail to increase cement production due to the worldwide fuel crisis. But our country has inexhaustible deposits of good limestone, the basic raw material of cement, everywhere, and uses its abundant anthracite as fuel. Moreover, clay, iron ore, fluorite and other raw materials are rich in our country. Our cement industry can steadily develop as it relies on such rich raw materials and fuel.

Limestone deposits are inexhaustible in our country



Journalist: In these years this industry has made notable progress. Please tell me about this.

Director: Our cement production capacity grew greatly during the Six-Year Plan period (1971-76). Let me first touch upon the Sunchon Cement Factory. According to the grand plan of the great leader this big factory with an annual capacity of 3 million tons was built in a short time. It is a leading centre of cement production whose production processes are all automated, from raw-material preparation to calcining, crushing and packing.

The February 8 Cement Factory, the Sung-hori Cement Factory, the Chonnae Cement Factory and other big cement factories built large calcinators to increase their capacities sharply. And all cement factories introduced new calcining methods and carried out the modernization of their technical equipment in real earnest.

Production is controlled by industrial TV and transceivers and automation has been widely introduced in production processes. This freed our workers from high heat and harmful labour.

More than 100 middle and small cement factories rose at different parts and meet local demands with their own production.

Cement output grew every year, and in 1976 its production capacity was 8 million tons.

Foreign dispatches say that the cement output of the world increased by only 20 per cent between 1974 and 1978. The cement production of 20 countries with developed cement industry grew by only 12.6 per cent in 1977 and 1978, which was reported by the press as an unprecedented growth rate in cement production. But our country saw an increase of 32 per cent in the year of 1979 over the previous year.

In the past ten years our cement output

increased 2.2 times. At present our cement industry produces in only several days what it turned out for one year just after liberation.

Journalist: Today cement is one of our main exports.

Director: Yes, it is. Our country is a big producer and exporter of cement. Our cement is exported to over 40 countries in Asia, Africa and Europe.

Fully meeting the increasing domestic demands, we are increasing our cement export every year. In a few years we built the Pyongyang-Wonsan speedway and many roads, and erected thousands of industrial establishments including the Taean Heavy Machine Combine and hydroelectric power stations. While gratifying the need of capital construction for a great quantity of cement, we exported much cement. A foreign trade representative in our country said: "Korea is exporting an enormous amount of cement, while carrying on a huge-scale capital construction. This shows clearly her economic might, the might of her cement industry."

Our cement is known to the international markets for its high quality.

At the 35th Pulrovdiv International Fair held in Bulgaria in September 1979 our Sunchon cement won the gold medal, outdoing its rivals from many countries.

Many countries use our cement in their construction of palaces and subways and important establishments. There is a rapidly increasing demand for cement on the international markets and its demand exceeds the supply several times. Some countries are asking for millions of tons of our cement.

As our cement production increases, our trade with other countries will be more brisk.

Journalist: I want you to speak about

the prospect of our cement industry.

Director: Our cement industry has brighter prospects. It will further develop in the future including the Second Seven-Year Plan period according to the great leader's policy of introducing Juche, modern ways and science into the national economy.

In 1984, the last year of the new long-term plan, our cement output will reach 12-13 million tons. Setting forth the major tasks of socialist economic construction in the 1980's at the Sixth Party Congress, the great leader set us the goal of producing 20 million tons of cement a year in the near future. For this purpose, the existing cement factories are multiplying their capacity through the wide introduction of new calcining methods and the increase of large calcinators. And new large factories will be built.

Our country has inexhaustible deposits of limestone and anthracite of high quality. This provides us with a great possibility for the further development of our cement industry.

A huge capital construction is now under way in new mines of raw materials for large-scale mining. The state makes vast investment in it.

The increase of production capacity and smooth supply of raw materials and fuel, as seen above, give us a firm guarantee to attain the long-range goal of cement production.

Journalist: The rapid development of our cement industry is entirely due to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. Thank you for your good words.

Cement is exported





Modern History of Korea (15)

3. CREATION OF MT. PAKDU-SAN BASE

The main force of the KPRA personally commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced into the area along the Amnok-gang River, where it waged a vigorous struggle to create a new guerrilla base around Mt. Paekdu-san.

What was primarily required in this struggle was to paralyse the enemy militarily.

In view of the immediate military requirement for the creation of the guerrilla base and the future requirement for the development of the armed struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung took measures to reorganize and expand the ranks of the KPRA and formed a new division.

Afterwards, the KPRA units launched many battles in the west and northwest of Mt. Paekdu-san, neutralized the enemy and roused the broad popular masses to the anti-Japanese struggle, thereby creating favourable conditions for building the guerrilla base. What acquired particularly great significance in this was the attack on the Fusong County seat (the centre of "punitive operations" against the guerrillas in south Manchuria in those days) in August 1936.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung raised the morale of the vacillating Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units around Fusong and, in cooperation with them, organized and commanded the victorious battle in the Fusong County seat.* This battle which dealt a hard blow at the enemy widely demonstrated the might of the KPRA and stirred up the anti-Japanese spirit of the people.

* On this battle, the enemy at that time

said: "...The People's Revolutionary Army... and various other kinds of enemy troops, totalling about 1,000 men, encircled and attacked the Fusong County seat. Thereupon the police units of the county seat are striving to repulse the attackers, but are now fighting under great difficulty and unfavourable conditions as ammunition is running short. Meanwhile, about 300 enemy troops, which are thought to be part of the above-mentioned army, made a simultaneous attack on Songshuzhen in the same county and completely reduced the city. Receiving an urgent report, the Kwantung Army sent two bombers from Xinjing to the county seat to airlift ammunition and bomb the enemy troops, and mobilized garrison troops at Shanchengzhen, Tonghua and Huanren, and dispatched two companies of the Manchukuo Army and one security corps company from Maoershan and two security corps companies from Mengjiang County.... Eighty men under Captain Tanaka of the Garrison Force at Chunggangjin in North Pyongan Province crossed the border to join the punitive operations..." (South Hamgyong Provincial Higher Police Document, Kannan Ko-otsu, No. 1565, August 26, 1936.)

A report of the Korean newspaper *Tong-a Ilbo* published in Seoul in those days says:

"As previously reported, 1,000 communist troops encircled and attacked the Fusong County seat.... Planes (bombers) flew to the scene from Xinjing and are bombing there, but the attackers are returning a fire, without retreating. A police force and security corps 100 strong rushed from Changbai to the scene, which presents a terrible sight..." (*Tong-a Ilbo*, August 21, 1936.)

After the battle in the Fusong County seat, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army carried out successive attacks on the enemy's major strongholds in the area along the Amnok-gang River, thus holding the complete

military supremacy over the enemy.*

* Having suffered a telling blow due to the outstanding guerrilla tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Japanese imperialist aggressors could not but raise a cry of despair. They exclaimed: "Kim Il Sung...employs ingenious propaganda and tactics, so other units hardly match his units. Each punitive force has done its level best to annihilate them, but they tactfully get out of the punitive operations and are fighting dauntlessly, appearing here and there by elusive movement." (*Tiehhsin*, War Ministry, Manchukuo, May 1937, p. 133.)

In parallel with the military operations of the KPRA, the work of creating a new base made headway.

A secret camp was set up in the vast forest area of Mt. Paekdu-san. In this camp there were the headquarters, barracks, signal stations, rest places, weapon repair shops, sewing shops, hospitals, printing shops, liaison office, etc. And there were also cadre training centres for training commanders of the KPRA and local political cadres.

The secret camp was set up so that the KPRA units could operate making free movements. It served as the reliable base for the KPRA's military-political activities and the guidance to the underground revolutionary organizations.

Side by side with the establishment of the secret camp, the work of forming the underground revolutionary organizations went on briskly.

The party organizations, the ARF organizations and various underground revolutionary organizations grew in number in the area of Fusong and the wide region along the Amnok-gang River including Changbai County. Thus a vast semi-guerrilla zone was created. The area around Mt. Paekdu-san was turned into an area superficially under the enemy's jurisdiction but actually under the influence of the KPRA.

The newly created Mt. Paekdu-san base was a powerful and invisible citadel whose secret camp set up under favourable natural

and geographical conditions in the area of heavy forest was linked up with the underground revolutionary organizations rooted among the broad people.

It enabled the KPRA units to carry on military operations with high mobility unhampered by the need to defend the base, secure its rear establishments and provide a rest for its units even when the enemy intensified his desperate offensive. Moreover, it made it possible to strengthen the ties between the KPRA and the masses of the people over wider areas and protect the revolutionary organizations and ensure support for the KPRA.

It also played a great role in improving the guidance to various revolutionary struggles of the people at home, actively promoting the anti-Japanese national united front movement and the organizational and ideological preparations for party founding on a nationwide scale, and expediting the general Korean revolution centred on the armed struggle.

The news that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and a legendary hero, had come to the area of Mt. Paekdu-san commanding the KPRA instantly spread far and wide among the Korean people at home and abroad. Their attention was focussed on the Mt. Paekdu-san base, the strategic base of the Korean revolution. Boundlessly encouraged by the full activity of the KPRA, the people of various strata who were placing all their hope on the great leader energetically waged diversified anti-Japanese struggles, and numerous patriotic youths at home and abroad thronged to the base and joined the KPRA.

After the creation of the Mt. Paekdu-san base, the armed struggle rapidly gained in scope and strength.

The scale of the armed struggle got enlarged and the scope of activity widened. The guerrilla tactics, too, became more elusive.

Greatly alarmed by the KPRA's advance into the areas along the border and the

creation of the Mt. Paekdu-san base, the Japanese imperialists held the "Tumen Conference"* in October 1936. Then they reinforced guard in the northern border area of Korea, set up a large number of "concentrated villages" in Manchuria and threw a large force in the "punitive operations" against the KPRA, covering all places around Mt. Paekdu-san with their troops and police.

* In October 1936 the Japanese imperialist Governor-General of Korea (Minami) and the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan in Manchuria (Ueda) held a meeting in Tumen, a town on the Korea-Manchuria border, where they discussed and decided on the concrete measures for "mopping up" the KPRA. The substance of these measures was: to place a stricter guard along the border with a view to checking the KPRA's advance into Korea; to conduct large-scale "punitive operations" against the KPRA; and to set up a large number of concentrated villages around Mt. Paekdu-san in an effort to sever the contacts between the KPRA and the people.

In January 1937 even the "Emperor" of Japan sent his special envoy to inspect the areas along the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang rivers for over one month and clamoured about the checking of the KPRA's advance into Korea and the increased attacks on it.

To counter the enemy's offensive, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that the KPRA employed the large-unit operations as the main tactics and combined them with the small-unit ones in a proper way and applied the superb tactics of concentration and dispersion, surprise attacks and night assaults, and decoy and ambush, so as to deal a telling blow at the enemy.

The Japanese imperialists hurled a huge force in their "winter punitive operations" between November 1936 and March 1937, but the KPRA successfully repulsed the enemy's attacks through the battles in Komuigol (November 1936), in Hongtoushan (February 1937), in Taoquanli (February 1937), in Lim-

ingshui (February 1937) and many other battles.

The KPRA conducted political work vigorously in parallel with the military activities.

Many works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, including *The Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland*, *The Inaugural Declaration of the ARF*, *How Should We Organize the Anti-Japanese Mass Movement in Korea?*, and a large number of revolutionary literature were published. The monthly *Samil Wolgan* was founded in December 1936 as the organ of the ARF, and *Sogwang*, the organ of the KPRA, in May 1937, and then the weekly newspaper of the KPRA *Chongsori*.

The KPRA men systematically studied the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's works and revolutionary publications to get a deep understanding of his Juche-oriented revolutionary line, strategy and tactics and widely explained and propagated them to the popular masses.

The KPRA's revolutionary literary and artistic activities were also further intensified.

Among the colourful literary and artistic activities of the KPRA a specially important place was held by the performance of the revolutionary dramas created under the guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The revolutionary plays *The Sea of Blood* and *The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Man*, both immortal classics, were put on the stage in different places in succession. They played really a great role in the revolutionary education of the soldiers of the KPRA and the masses of the people. After seeing them the people firmed their fighting resolution and many young people volunteered to join the KPRA, vying with each other.

Following the creation of the Mt. Paekdu-san base, the anti-Japanese national united front movement and the preparations for party founding also made progress.

Pamphlet "Songs and Poems to H.E. President Kim Il Sung on the Occasion of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea"

Published in Sierra Leone

Recently a pamphlet "Songs and Poems to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung on the Occasion of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea" was published in Sierra Leone. The songs and poems were written by Alex A. Allen, editor of the journal "Sangbai" of Sierra Leone and a writer.

Printed on the front cover is the flag of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Seen in the pamphlet is a picture of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who is in the field of a cooperative farm which yielded a bumper crop.

Edited in it are 27 poems including "Poem Dedicated to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," "Kim Il Sung,"

"Kim Il Sung's Devotion," "The Great Marshal and the Soldiers," "The Man of the Third World," "Builder of Justice," "Kimilsungism Will Reign," "The Star of the East," "Mangyongdae" and "The Juche Idea" and 6 songs including "Long Live Kimilsungism!" "Peasants of Korea" and "Children of Korea."

Saying that the Workers' Party of Korea is a tried and tested party which never grows old or stagnates and is full of energy, the author stressed in poems and songs that the great achievements scored in our revolution and construction in the 1970s are the precious fruition of the wise guidance and unflagging efforts of the respected and beloved leader and the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

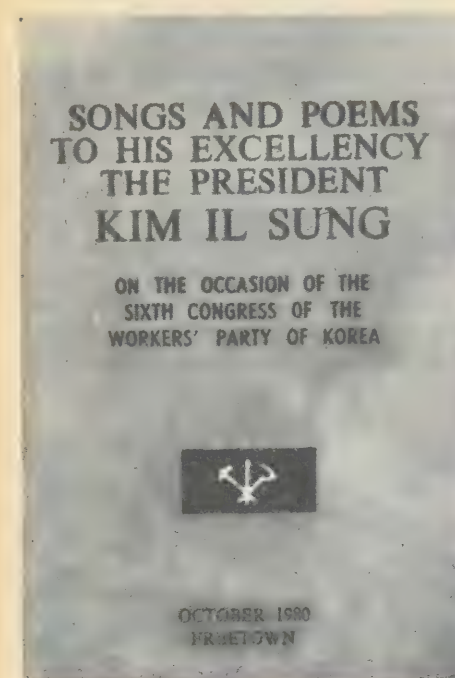
He underscored the significance of the historic Sixth Congress of the WPK and congratulated its success.

The respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is a preeminent thinker and theoretician who founded the immortal Juche idea and revolutionary theory, the author emphasized, and went on: The great leader made the people masters of the revolution for the first time and illuminated the path ahead of the times and the revolution.

The august name of the great leader is uttered with great regard on all continents, bringing the world to revolutionary awakening. And all the nations of the world are closely united behind him for freedom and peace and for the victory of revolution.

Admiring the might of our country and the superiority of the socialist system, he stressed that it is the symbol of the intelligence of the great leader's guidance.

The author pungently denounced the US imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan group increasing tension in Korea and making desperate efforts to create "two Koreas."



Creation and Development of Local Industry

Handicrafts were fragmented under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and everything was reduced to ashes in the three-year war unleashed by the enemy. So we had to build the local industry from scratch.

The local industry of our country was established according to the original policy set forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, a policy of developing the large-scale central industry and the medium- and small-scale local industries simultaneously.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...our Party will continue to pursue a policy of simultaneously carrying forward the centrally-controlled industry which is technologically rather complex and to be developed on a large scale and local industry to be developed on a medium or small scale with the use of locally available raw materials."

Upon the scientific calculation of the actual conditions of light industry and the law of the production of consumer goods, our Party put forward a policy of simultaneously developing the large-scale central industry and medium- and small-scale local industries for the production of consumer goods.

It saw to it that while concentrating investment on the building of large light industry factories, small local light industry factories were built in large numbers.

Local industry factories can be built easily by using local raw and other materials and untapped labour resources, and equipment can be assembled without much difficulty.

Therefore, the development of local industry makes it possible to construct many factories in a short space of time without spending much state funds and speedily increase the production of consumer goods.

Building many local industry factories brings production centres closer to raw-material resources and to the consumer. This assures production and supply more satisfactorily and eliminates the wastage of social labour.

The expansion of local industry plays a great role in spreading industries evenly across the country, developing the local economy in an all-round way, strengthening the ties between industry and agriculture and narrowing the distinctions between town and country.

This also helps to boost the income of the farmers and stimulates agricultural and sideline production, thereby accelerating the development of agriculture.

Therefore, our Party followed the policy of building local industry, as well as central light industry.

In particular, the historic June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of our Party marked a turning point in the development of local industry.

The meeting called for continuing to follow the policy of developing the modern, large-scale light industry and the middle- and small-scale local industries at the same time and set forth a policy of building more than one local industry factory in every city or county through a mass movement, and mobilized the

people for its implementation.

Factory buildings, equipment, labour and raw materials essential for the building and development of local industry were secured in local areas.

Local idle buildings and existing buildings were used for factory buildings and new buildings were erected with local building materials.

The equipment of factories was secured by actively tapping local reserves. Idle equipment was repaired or regenerated and means of handicraft technique were put into wide use.

Even the backward handicraft techniques were used to the full for production, gradually developing techniques.

Active measures were also taken to make the central industry help the local industry in every possible way. When laying the foundation of the local industry, the central industry was not equipped well enough to give all-round assistance to local industry, but it supplied its simple products, which greatly contributed to creating local industry.

The question of labour was solved by actively enlisting idle labour, housewives in particular. To enlist housewives in local industry factories, ideological education was conducted actively among them, and creches and kindergartens were set up; women of many children were made to work for proper hours. At the same time, the system of technical study and skill passing-on was established to improve their skill quickly.

Producing goods with local raw materials was important in building and developing local industry.

In our country, all local industry factories created raw material bases in keeping with local conditions and used the bases effectively; they were also encouraged to purchase farm produce and sideline products from peasants in good time and process them. This enabled the local industry factories to have enough raw materials and normalize

their production, and at the same time stimulated the growth of agricultural production in cooperative farms and the development of sideline in the countryside. Meanwhile, heavy industry helped the construction of small metal mills and chemical-raw material workshops in local areas so that various metal goods and chemical materials were produced for local industry factories.

In a few months after the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, over 1,000 local industry factories were set up with a small outlay of state funds, and the local industry's material and technical foundations were consolidated still further.

What was important in creating and developing the local industry was steadily to introduce semi- and full-mechanization and automation in production processes on the foundation of local industry laid.

With handicraft techniques was it impossible to free the working people from arduous labour and improve the quality of consumer goods and expand their variety.

The machine-building industry was encouraged to make various machine tools and equipment for the local industry through a mass movement and machine building bases were established in each province to serve the local industry. Central industry factories were also encouraged to help nearby local industry factories to improve their technical equipment. At the same time, local industry factories, too, improved their technical outfits through the "machine-tool multiplying movement" and other technical innovation drives.

As a result of the implementation of our Party policy of technical revolution and the increased assistance of the central industry to the local industry, in the past ten years over 185,000 pieces of modern equipment and machine tools were added to local industry factories to consolidate their material and technical foundations, and the ranks of technicians and skilled workers expanded





Letters of Heart

—A Story of Hero of the Republic Li Su Bok—

Many heroes emerged from among our People's Army men during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) which imposed severe trials upon the country and people. They devoted their precious lives to the Party and leader, to the country and people.

One of them is Hero of the Republic Li Su Bok, a lad of 18.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our heroes are workers, peasants, office employees and students of yesterday and their sons and daughters."

Li Su Bok was born in the village of Songgae, Kumchon-ri, Sunchon County, South Pyongan Province. It was a beautiful

village. The clear Kumchon River flowed before it and behind it was a thick wood of pines.

His native place was charming and fertile but he spent his childhood in tears of blood before liberation as the country was robbed by the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

His sharecropping parents worked their fingers to the bone to send their son to school. One early spring, Su Bok was flogged and driven out of the school because he spoke Korean instead of Japanese. He cried to himself: We're Koreans, then why should we speak Japanese? Is it a crime for Koreans to speak their mother tongue?

This was his childhood.

The great leader routed the robbers,

them was made uniform.

We made a few mountainous counties model units in the development of the local industry and spread their example throughout the country.

At present the number of local industry factories more than doubled that in 1969; every county has an average of over 18 local industry factories. In 1979 the gross output value of local industry increased 2.8 times as against 1969, of which the output of daily necessities 7.8 times and textiles and clothing 5.2 times; and the variety of consumer goods grew remarkably and their quality improved considerably.

As a result, our local industry has become an integral part of our independent national economy, a powerful industry which accounts for more than a half of our output of consumer goods; and a principal source of local budgetary revenues.

Kang Hyon Su

Japanese imperialists, and liberated the country. The boy's life changed altogether. It was worthwhile and happy.

He grew up as a senior middle school boy in the embrace of the free country. In the blessed school days, Su Bok heartily felt the gratitude of the country which gave him every joy and learned that it was dear.

So the boy volunteered before anybody else to the front for the sake of the precious country when the US imperialists ignited the war in this land.

When he was leaving home, his mother came to the end of the village and said, looking at her son with satisfaction:

"You must not forget that parents and native place are useless if you lose our fatherland liberated by the fatherly leader. You must spare nothing for the country and stand in the forefront."

The words of his mother were deeply enshrined in his heart. He was well aware of the preciousness of the fatherland, so he was brave in all battles and soon became a squad leader.

There are many stories about his unparalleled courage displayed in battles. Here is one about the battle on the nameless height

in which he gave his life for the Party and leader, for the country and people.

One day at the end of October 1951.

The platoon to which Li Su Bok's squad belonged, was ordered to take the nameless height on the left side of Height 1211.

There was an open Party general meeting in a trench of the hill filled with gun-smoke before the decisive battle. The fighters vowed to carry out their assignment creditably even at the cost of their lives and show undivided loyalty to the great leader. The chairman of the company Democratic Youth League organization, Li Su Bok, rose to his feet and said:

"Comrades, the time of decisive battle has come for us to demonstrate our loyalty to the respected and beloved leader.

I propose to form a storming party. I'll take the lead in it. I'll plant the flag of victory on the height even at the cost of my life."

His voice was excited and two storming parties were formed at his proposal.

He took charge of a party that would blow up the enemy's heavy machinegun nest on the left side of the nameless height. After the battle was organized they adopted



rapidly.

The improvement of guidance and management of local industry was important because local industry factories were established in large numbers at the same time and their officials were inexperienced in their management.

So in the guidance of the local industry the main stress was put on enhancing the local creative initiative, while closely combining the central and local guidance.

In setting up the system of local guidance of the local industry, we made the local industry have its own system of guidance so that it could increase its independence and make rapid growth; when the local industry reached a certain stage of development, its management was guided by local power organs. As to the system of central guidance to the local industry, different local industry factories were guided by relevant ministries of the centre, and then as there arose the need of giving a unified technical guidance of the local industry, the central guidance of

a message of pledge to the respected and beloved leader. Li Su Bok wrote down his name in the message, vowing to dedicate his youth and life to the Party and leader, together with his members.

His burning eyes turned to the nameless height.

He seemed to look at the enemy who were desperate to kill the beloved parents and brothers and village people and trample underfoot his dear land.

Just before the decisive battle with the enemy the squad leader felt an irrepressible urge to write his excited feeling. He took out his notebook in which he would jot down poems or agitation speech and wrote:

"I am a youth of free Korea. Life is precious. So is the hope of a bright future. But my life, my hope and my happiness—all this is no more precious than the destiny of the fatherland. There can be no greater hope, no nobler life, no greater happiness than to sacrifice my one and only life for my only fatherland."

Repeating these words which he wrote with heart, Li Su Bok pressed forward toward the enemy position at the head of the storming party.

The enemy ran amuck. In the hail of enemy bullets Li Su Bok could not raise his head. Some of his members were injured and he was wounded in the leg.

But he knew too well that he had no right to die before he carried out the great leader's orders. He crawled inch by inch towards the enemy gun nest that was madly spitting fire, in order to make a breach for his party.

He went near the gun muzzle and threw a handgrenade at it with all his might. But the muzzle kept firing. Li Su Bok raised his body and threw handgrenades, when he was hit again and fell down.

Minutes passed....

He came to himself. But the hated enemy's gun muzzle was still firing.

"At this decisive moment I have no right

to die. My comrades-in-arms, nay, my fatherland, are looking at me. I must destroy the gun nest at any cost."

His eyes glowed and he threw the last handgrenade with all his might.

There was an explosion. The gun stopped firing. At the command to charge, the soldiers rushed up the height, shouting cheers.

Suddenly the gun muzzle of the enemy began firing again.

Their advance was halted.

The squad leader Li Su Bok knew what he should do now. That was a glorious deed to defend the Party and leader, and the country and people.

The revolutionary fighter's everlasting life and the true worth of his life lay in sacrificing his life without hesitation for the glorious country which was liberated by the great leader.

Dashing at the gun muzzle of the enemy, Li Su Bok shouted: "Charge, forward! Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

He covered the muzzle with his burning heart of youth. Thus he fulfilled his solemn pledge that he would fight for the Party and leader, for the country and people, to the last drop of his blood.

The battle that day ended in a shining victory for our People's Army unit.

The life of Li Su Bok, a lad of 18 who devoted his noble youth, was short. But he glorified his life at such a peak as no ordinary person could reach for life.

In high appreciation of his exploit, the state awarded the squad leader Li Su Bok the title of Hero of the Republic, and named his alma mater, the Sunchon Senior Middle School, after him, and had a statue of the hero erected in front of the school.

It is 30 years since the Hero of the Republic Li Su Bok quit our side, leaving the touching words of his heart. But he will live forever in the hearts of people as a star of loyalty.

Cho Yong Gyu



NATURE OF KOREA

Rimjin River

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery. Everywhere we can see hills and mountains and clear rivers, presenting a picturesque view."

The Rimjin River rises in the southern slope of Mt. Turyu in the north of the Ahobi-ryong range in the middle of our country and flows into Kanghwa Bay in the West Sea of Korea.

It flows over 270 kilometres long. Its lower course is south of the Military Demarcation Line artificially bisecting our country.

From ancient times, the river water is clear and profluent, teeming with various fishes. For instance, thriving there are barbus fish, indigenous to our country, carp, gibel, skin carp, grey mullet, mud fish, eel and what not. The river abounds also with mud turtle.

The middle and upper reaches of the river are fringed with thick mixed woods of pine, oak and other trees. Above all, its upper reaches present beautiful typical mountain-river sceneries here and there.

In its lower reaches, the river slowly flows through vast plains.

The annual mean rainfall in the river area is comparatively high, 1,200-1,300 mm. So the river is always profluent.

Before liberation the river overflowed many times, bringing calamities to people.

After liberation our people waged a vigorous mass movement to prevent forever the flood of the river according to the original irrigation policy mapped out by the great leader.

Under the general plan for land construction they embanked the river with stones and built in a short time reservoirs, big or small, at different places to control the overflows. As a result, the river has now turned into a

beautiful river of paradise giving no calamities in the northern half of the Republic.

The long and strong banks, rows of poplars planted on them for their protection, and schools of fishes swimming in the limpid water....

The area along the river has changed into a modern socialist rural community good to live in. There people produce rice, maize, bean and other grains thanks to the complete irrigation system, developing a diversified economy including fruit-growing and stock-breeding. The river water is widely used for developing the national economy, that is, for irrigation and industrial water and service water as well as for water transport and power generation, and even for fish breeding.

True, the river has now changed into a





Mokran (Magnolia)

At the end of September flowers fall down, and then the shrub bears egg-shaped aggregate fruit 3 to 4 cm long. The fruit contains several chestnut-coloured seeds 6 mm across each.

Magnolia not only feasts our eyes but provides us with good medicines. Its leaf and bark contain magnolin which is used for depressant, the root has also medicinal substance efficacious for curing inflammation and stopping bleeding. Its flower furnishes us with high-quality aromatic and its wood with the stuffs for various woodwork.

In our country magnolia ranges in sunny valleys lower than 1,400 metres above sea level. It thrives especially in mountains in the middle part of our country, such as celebrated Mts. Kumgang-san and Myohyang-san.

From ancient times its flower was one of the greatest favourites with our people who called it *hambakgot*.

The great leader instructed to plant magnolia widely, saying that it should be called *mokran* (meaning a shrub bearing beautiful flowers) as its flower is beautiful and very fragrant and its leaves are attractive and it seems to symbolize the spirit of our people and as beautiful flowers were called *ran* from olden times.

Faithful to his instruction, our people have striven to propagate it. As a result, it is seen today flowering beautifully everywhere.

people's river, a river of happiness, in the northern half of the Republic and flows leisurely, boasting of our fertile land.

However, the lower reaches of the river in the southern half of the country divided artificially by the enemy flood every year, bringing calamities to the people, as the south Korean puppets have taken no protective

measures.

Only when the country is reunified according to the new reunification programme proposed by the great leader for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo the river will carry happiness to the south Korean people as well.

Han Bong Gi

Spoonbill

Spoonbill is a wading bird belonging to the family Plataleidae. It resembles great egret in appearance.

It has a long, flat bill with spoonlike tip. For this feature it is easily distinguished from great egret as well as from crested ibis which has a sticklike bill.

In our country occur two kinds of spoonbills, one is the black-faced spoonbill whose face is black-coloured in the bare part and the other is one tinged with light yellow.

All birds of this genus have white plumage like great egret. So, they are often taken for great egret when in their breeding ground or on green fields or waterside. But they are easily distinguished from great egret because of the shape of their bill, the short crest on the back of their head and such a habit as to shake their head right and left often.

While foraging about, spoonbill puts its bill into the water and churns it in an attempt to catch prey. Its Korean name *choosae* (churning bird) originated in this curious habit of it.

In this way spoonbill catches its prey in the water—water insects, crab, snail, shrimp, frog, tadpole, fry, etc.

Spoonbill is a seasonal visitant. Some of these birds winter in solitary places along the south coast of our country. They leave this wintering ground in mid-March for the breeding ground.

Around this time big and small solitary islands in the West Sea of Korea are visited by many spoonbills together with other sea birds.

Spoonbills do not mingle with other

seafowls, for instance sea gulls, which come together for breeding. They flock together in groups of scores apart from other birds. They build nest of tree twigs on level ledge of rugged crag.

They lay a clutch of eggs from four to six. When the eggs hatch out, the parent birds busily flit about islands, tideland fields and shores in quest of food for the hatchlings.

Spoonbills flying about after prey, in good harmony with green fields, add to the beauty of our country.

Today all islands in which spoonbills breed are designated as natural monuments in our country. As a result, spoonbills are protected well, with their population increasing yearly.





Visit to the Korean Folklore Museum (8)

—Traditional Costume Agreeable with Our National Sentiment and Feeling—

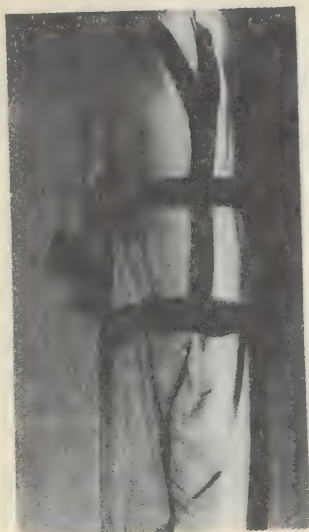
Next, we were shown into a room displaying relics and materials showing our traditional national costumes.

According to the guide, our ancestors wove cloth and clad themselves from the neolithic era. We could see it at a glance from the exhibits in the room, which were indeed rich in variety.

To begin with, the guide talked about the costumes of the Koguryo people. She said: "Koguryo was a powerful state which existed in our country from the first century B.C. to the seventh century A.D. It had an advanced culture and people's costume highly developed.

"This is proved by the fact that silk with

The common male clothes of Koguryo



beautiful pattern was woven and exported even to foreign countries in that period.

"That time men wore usually trousers and long coat, and overclothes if necessary. Women wore trousers under skirt and their upper garment was long. The skirt was mainly pleated and some were beautifully motley-coloured."

Hearing such explanation, we looked round the imitations of male and female costumes for common people, artistes and the nobility as well as soldiers' uniforms and women's ritual dresses. All these exhibits clearly showed the militant spirit of nimble and brave Koguryo people and the differences of clothes according to sex, class and occupation.

Then we inspected with interest the imitations of the costumes of the Koryo people who introduced some modifications in those of the Koguryo people before we proceeded to see exhibits showing the costumes of the Li dynasty period (from the 14th century on).

In the Li dynasty period man usually wore trousers, upper garment and outer coat. And there were also such seasonal changes as unlined clothes and padded clothes.

Our attention was attracted especially by the hemp clothes worn by poor peasants in the then exploiter society.

These clothes were made of cloth woven out of coarse hemp thread.

Poor people in the exploiter society wore that kind of garment throughout the year and fathers and sons of many poor families put it on in turn for outing because they had only one in common.

Looking at these exhibits, we felt really grateful to the fatherly leader who set up



Children's clothes

the most advanced socialist system where all people are equally well-fed, well-clad and well-off.

What incited our interest next were the exhibits showing the costumes of women in the time of the Li dynasty.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...Of Korean costumes, the women's are very excellent.... Such things need to be inherited."

The guide enumerated the merits of the women's garments of Korea.

The first merit is that the upper and lower garments are proportionate and fit Korean women well and their lines are soft and harmonious so that garments look unartful and graceful. Another merit is that they are modest yet attractive since the cloth and colour change according to the season. We could see this from seasonal clothes exhibited. Korean women wore lined clothes in red, pink, jade-green or light purple in spring. They wore cool unlined ramie or hemp clothes in summer and lined or quilted clothes of fresh colours like that of balloonflower and wild lily in autumn. And in winter they put on padded cotton or silk clothes and wore topper or outerwear as extra clothes.

In short, our women's clothes were different and delicate according to age and season from ancient times.

After inspection of these the guide told us: "As you have seen, skirts were long in the ancient time. Such skirts are inconvenient for labour and disagree with our aesthetic sense today. So our women wear clothes which suit our national sentiments."

Then we went to see the exhibits concerning children's wear.

From ancient time our people loved children very much and did their best to clothe them beautifully.

Through the exhibits we could see that children wore different clothes according to sex and age.

What cut a figure was *saekdongjogori*, a kind of children's coat whose sleeves are rainbow-coloured—red, grass-green, indigo-blue, yellow, pink, purple and white.

The museum also displayed robes of high-ranking officials in the Li dynasty period and armours used by warriors 360 years ago. The armours are lined with scaly pieces of leather to stop arrow.

The guide said to us after inspection:

"Today our people, under the wise guidance of the Party, are developing their costumes into handy, simple and beautiful ones which meet their requirements and sentiments, inheriting things good in national costumes while discarding boldly things backward."

Li Yong Gang

(To be continued)

The common female clothes of Koguryo



Struggle to Establish a New International Economic Order

—In Non-Aligned Countries—

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The non-aligned countries should strive to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one."

The establishment of a new international economic order is vital to the non-aligned and developing countries.

Without abolishing the old international economic order these countries cannot free themselves from imperialist exploitation and plunder and poverty and build a new independent life.

This order was established by the imperialist-colonialists to exploit and plunder other countries at will.

It should have been abolished as required by our era when the sweeping majority of countries have won national independence from the yoke of the imperialist-colonialists and are building a new life. But the imperialists still keep this order as a main lever for the invasion, exploitation and plunder of the developing countries.

Through this old order the imperialists exact enormous profits from the developing nations every year.

According to the report of the Secretariat of the UN Trade Development Conference the debts of the developing countries were 87,000 million dollars 9 years ago, and as of September last year they increased more than five times. In the same period their annual interests grew eight times from 11,000 million dollars.

The developing nations suffer the loss of 50,000 to 100,000 million dollars every year from unequal trade.

As facts show, the establishment of a new international economic order is important for the non-aligned and developing nations to consolidate their political independence, achieve economic liberation and build a new prosperous society.

These countries are striving to defend permanent sovereignty over their domestic resources and economic arteries.

To this end, they nationalize the imperialist monopolies or restrict their concessions. These imperialist monopolies not only plunder many countries of their resources as they please but also cause economic chaos and meddle in their internal affairs.

Last year Nicaragua nationalized banana production; it placed under state control the "Standard Fruit", an imperialist multinational monopoly which had made great profits from banana production in the country.

Tunisia, Venezuela, Panama and many other countries nationalized US monopoly branches and enterprises.

The non-aligned and developing countries control imperialist monopolies or staff them with natives to control the export and sale of their products.

These measures create favourable conditions to destroy the imperialists' footholds of exploitation and develop the economy.

These countries are also striving to reorganize the unfair trade relations and the one-sided system of division of labour whereby they have to sell raw materials at low prices and buy manufactured goods at exorbitant prices.

They formed the organizations of the nations producing and exporting raw materials to get fair prices of their exported raw materials and take a concerted action against the imperialists' price manipulation.

An international rubber agreement was concluded for the stabilization of rubber price according to the strong demand of the developing countries and the coffee-producing Latin-American countries are struggling to get a fair coffee price through their multilateral company.

The developing nations are demanding the abrogation of the unfair agreements concluded with great powers or the reexamination and reorganization of the banking, financial and economic relations with them.

These nations are making efforts to lay the firm foundations of their national economy and build a diversified economy. Many

Developing National Sectors in India

India pays deep attention to the development of national sectors.

In recent years India placed under full state control mining companies long used by imperialists for the plunder of its natural resources. It also nationalized leading engineering companies and established a national combine.

It nationalized iron-ore mines in Orissa State, all private textile mills belonging to the Subadish Cotton Mills and over ten sugar mills in Bihar State.

The number of foreign companies in India decreased from 510 in the 1974-1975 fiscal year to 358 in the 1978-1979 fiscal year.

In 1980 the Indian government nationalized six private banks to tighten its control over banks.

It controls over 90 per cent of bank money. It multiplies investments in increasing national sectors and trains and allots management personnel to them to enhance their role in every-field of the economy.

The national industrial enterprises produce almost all coal and oil and most of steel, copper, chemical fertilizer and big power equipment.

Especially, the role of national enterprises

of them are creating new industries relying on domestic raw materials, and restrict the import of some goods as their production of manufactured goods increases.

This proves a fatal blow to the imperialists who are exploiting and plundering the developing countries through the one-sided system of division of labour.

If these countries unite firmly and streng-

rose in the metallurgical industry and iron and steel production is increasing.

Two-thirds of metallurgical enterprises are national ones which produce almost all steel goods.

National sector plays an important role in the mining industry.

The National Mineral-Raw Material Resource Exploiting Company found inexhaustible deposits of apatite greatly conducive to the development of agriculture and is making full preparations to open them up.

This country is now mining more than 60 kinds of useful minerals.

The national sector plays a big role in commerce.

The Indian government attaches great importance to social distribution of daily necessities and is expanding the network of state shops.

There are 23,000 national shops in Uttar Pradesh State which sell grains, sugar, vegetable oil, lamp oil and cloths at fixed prices.

Thanks to the progressive measures of the government the national sectors are further developing and the economy of India is taking on new looks.

then economic and technological cooperation on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit, they can deliver a heavy blow to the imperialists and solve all problems as demanded by them.

They will surely destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one through their powerful struggle.

Choe Il Ho

Happiness (4)

By Sok Yun Gi



In the meantime autumn came around, the clear autumn the poets like to sing about.

The moon was very bright and the breeze was gentle. I stepped into their yard, but stopped short. There was singing! I looked up at the room. The shadow of Ok Ju in traditional dress was on the screen door. She and Sung Jae were singing.

Lovely is the night!
The breeze is sweet,
The moon is bright.
Come on, all good friends,
We will sing merrily.
We will dance joyously.

It would not have been at all strange if that song had come from a park or from a brightly-lit clubhouse. But this song of youth.... Yet, it carried a feeling of joy—as merry as a song that might flow from a clubhouse.

You see, listening to them, I thought—to put it more correctly, I worried—there might be clouds in their life. But how beautiful their song was!

The gentle autumn breeze touched the screen door on which was cast an image of Ok Ju—evidently she was in her beautiful Korean dress. Then the deep resonant voice of Sung Jae, wafting out to the silvery sky, while the clear notes of Ok Ju rippled and danced like a happy lark soaring in the boundless heavens.

Immeasurably high are the heavens! The lark's song rose—her dreams were beautiful, her hopes were many.

The melody rolled on—the sweet melody of youth and love. The heavens were boundless, free from all obstacles. The lark can fly and fly. Happiness is the born right of the lark.

The lark in the clear sky—this was what their joyous song was like. But there was more to it—far more. There was something strong and appealing in their song. It was a piece of art itself, perfect art, to which no

painter or composer could do justice. It was the very product of the life of our heroic people.... Standing there, I could see their radiant faces intoxicated with happiness.

Their song was beautiful, it was a call to life, an expression of the noblest of noble sentiments of the human hearts, reaching the ethereal point of art, a song of true art. For the first time, I was convinced she loved Sung Jae from her heart, not out of sympathy or a sense of duty. And Sung Jae was worthy of heart in every sense of the word.

I turned around stealthily. I thought myself to be a vulgar compared to the couple of noble mind. I thought their love was a miracle of this era, and, if it were for this kind of love, one would not be afraid to block the enemy's gun muzzle with one's own body.

I told myself, no longer the question about bone transplanting should be allowed to loom before me as impossible. My thoughts now were, when it is translated into practice—then even a hunchback can stand erect! I seemed to see the day in sight and with happy thoughts I turned on my heels.

Walking along the night road I thought—about true love, about good work, about happiness of our times.

I ask you once again, what is happiness?

It dawned on me then happiness is not the gratification of one's base desires. I still firmly believe this—true happiness is not what we have gained but a long and difficult struggle for it.

If happiness's what the ordinary person thinks it to be, can we comprehend the great happiness that our great leader felt when he fought devotedly for the liberation of the country in that difficult condition through snowstorms over the crags of Mt. Paekdusan? Then, think of our guerrillas who fought against the Japanese imperialists. Do you recall the fighters who went through unspeakable hardship for one or two months for

wounded comrades-in-arms in the depth of snow-covered forest?

The revolution was a crucial struggle but they all saw a bright morrow in their mind's eye. For the bright morrow they braved every pain, even some gave their lives for it. But in every heart there was a sense of profound happiness.

Of course, you recall what Hero Li Su Bok, the lad of 18, said when he stopped an enemy machine gun: "No happiness is greater than dedicating one's life and youth to the country." His words seemed to be ringing in my ears.

But so far human race has faced limitations in every way, socially and historically, for him to attain the fullest scope of happiness. Only it becomes enriched and expanded with the passage of time. And the present time—the era of the Workers' Party—is essentially different from all its preceding societies, it is an era of great happiness. Why? Because, first of all, the great leader has established the most advanced socialist system where everyone is taking part in the battle for social progress, i.e., everyone is creating happiness, everyone is enjoying happiness.

Such is our society today. But we should not forget the fact that today is good but tomorrow will be far better.

The better morrow—what a lovely ideal! Because of this belief, the human being has never ceased to turn the wheel of history. He has never stopped creative activities. In short, we people are in the constant march toward the greater and happier morrow. We have come a long way in this march. At every stage of history we draw closer, step by step, to the perfect happiness—communism in reality. From this, it follows that happiness is measured in every stage by one's contribution—the contribution to this eternal march of the human race, in other words, how much one has done for social progress in the given period. So I can say now, happiness is not

what one has gained, rather it is an eternal process.

Compared with old days, our life today after the country's liberation is bountiful beyond measure. But what we have gained is only the starting point for greater happiness. So the Party indicates a new goal for us to reach, rich as we are now. Hence the unflagging zeal for the building of communism and our Party's idea of continuous revolution. We have taken over the undivided loyalty to the great leader from the anti-Japanese fore-runners, and it is our duty to hand it down to the next generation along with a revolutionary conception of happiness. This is the demand of our times and happiness must be seen in it.

In the depth of my heart I felt the happiness of Sung Jae and Ok Ju. It gave me joy—the joy that I too could enjoy true happiness.

If you can grasp what I felt then, I am sure you can understand why I am telling you all this.

There was a short pause in his talk which left me with a chance to draw a deep breath. He and I had been childhood pals, but listening to him was not, on my part, without pain and shame.

As if out of no place, a young couple passed by us. Evidently they had come from the direction of the Taedong Gate—we had not noticed their approach as we were so engrossed in talking. The young fellow must be feeling quite warm—his jacket was not even buttoned, while the girl had her overcoat collars turned up. Paying little attention to us (I do not think they even noticed us), they went their way talking in whispers.

I wondered, what they were talking about so fondly at this hour of the night? Were they talking about happiness, too? Then, what were their thoughts? They might not know such happiness, so profound and so thorough, as my friend was talking about. I dare say their happiness is much simpler and more clearly

delineated. I envied them. For their happiness the older generation fought and toiled, to whom the process itself was happiness. I only hope what the young people are thinking is not so earthly and coarse as I once thought.... Suddenly they burst into ringing laughter, as if laughing at me for my such foolish worries.

"Well, that's all there is to be said, I guess. Shall we go back?"

Throwing the cigarette butt into the river, Hyong Jin stood up from the bench. We began to walk slowly back toward home. In a leisurely manner he resumed:

It took me four years to prepare for the operation. It was during these years that I made some success in my work of treating articular tuberculosis cases. Newspapers gave more space than it deserved. You know it, too, so I don't need to tell you about that. But, only this much. At the beginning, I must confess, it was little different from groping in the dark, but eventually I succeeded in opening up the bone and planting a stimulant for regeneration of the bone. At that time I wrote a paper for a medical magazine, which became eventually a dissertation for my master's degree. It was, no doubt, a major step forward.

The song that I had heard Sung Jae and Ok Ju singing that night helped me find the method of curing spinal cases. As you know, I succeeded in filing off the decayed bone and transplanting a piece of spongy matter.

Many cases I operated on, from lighter cases to serious ones, before I hospitalized him. It was in 1960.

This was all he said about the four years—the difficult four years, of which I knew so well. His talk was mostly about Sung Jae and Ok Ju. Of course I knew him; he was not a bragging type. I had often heard that my colleagues had a lot of trouble with him when they pestered him for some information on his work. He would tell them there was little

to be said. So they sometimes asked me to help them, knowing Hyong Jin was close to me.

Yet, we could report on his researches enough to give a general picture to our reader. There were numerous articles about him—how he designed special instruments, how they were made (he had visited factories so often), how he took out his own bone for experiment before he operated on the patient....

Knowing his turn of mind, I did not coax him to tell me more about those difficult years. I let him talk about Sung Jae's operations. He described it:

Stories about operations are never entertaining, and his case was one of the worst—after all, here was a very serious case. Figuratively speaking, his was a house without a pillar! The operation took almost the whole day. A dozen or so people were assigned to it. Of course, the whole hospital's attention was focussed on it.

Before the operation the entire hospital staff read together the story of "The Surgeon of the Guerrillas" from *The Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas*. I must tell you this, too. The county Party chairman who was in Pyongyang on business, called us on the phone to encourage us.

When the appointed hour came, with a heavy sense of responsibility I entered the operation room. Ok Ju with a hemostat was there, and I could sense her eyes following me—those clear, bright eyes, eyes speaking so much. Trying not to look her in her face, I started the operation.

Soon the pus was cleared off, and the pleurae were removed, and the infected part where the cursed Yankee shell splinter had lodged was exposed. My hands began to tremble because I realized once again I was handling the dear life of a human being, not a house of logs. I had to use the file—the most difficult part was that with one hand

I had to press down his back so that I could work the file between the pleurae....

Here I was—as you know I am far from being dexterous—yet I had to perform such a delicate job. (It had taken me almost a year to get acquainted with the operational instruments.)

Now the infected part was cut out, the spine was severed into two, and I could see the ugly piece of the splinter. The white spine nerve appeared and disappeared as the patient breathed. The splinter had to be removed. If the nerve was caught in the splinter, it would be cut and that would be the end of everything. Suddenly a fear seized me. From the appearance I could not tell whether or not the splinter had eaten into the nerve. Even if not, the danger was still there: it might snap while I was trying to remove the splinter. For ten years Sung Jae had not been able to use his lower limbs, but it was yet to be determined if it was from the pus or from the splinter.

Suddenly the patient's breathing became heavy! It meant things were getting more urgent. His life was hanging by that white string—the nerve. This is the philosophical subject the human mind has debated for some twenty centuries—whether the material comes first or the spirit. If the nerve snaps, the patient will not be a human being any longer. I became desperate, and I cried out in my mind.

"What shall I do, dear leader?"

Now the wind hissed with a greater force over the river. And the sky looked as if it would pour down at any minute. Young trees along the promenade were swaying. We did not notice that we passed by our house. My friend kept talking; he seemed not to notice.

The penetrating voice of the great leader echoed in my heart.

"Have trust in man and love man!"

Yes, I put trust in Sung Jae's will power. His steel-like spirit inspired me.

The operation room was tenseness itself. The anaesthetist administered more ether, and the patient's breathing became even again. In a decided manner, I took hold of the ugly piece and removed it from Sung Jae's spine.

Would you believe me if I tell you that I saw the distorted faces of American war-maniacs in that piece of metal? I wish you could have some idea of what a sense of triumph I felt when I picked up the piece with my pincers. I cried out to myself: "Thank you leader!"

To our great relief, Sung Jae's spine was all right. I guess Sung Jae was simply too much for a Yankee shell! Greatly agitated but calmly and with minute accuracy I put a piece of sponge "bone" in its place. While this was going on, I knew all the time Ok Ju's eyes were on me. As for her part in the operation, she was as efficient an assistant as a surgeon could hope to have. Yet, I could tell the operation was overtaxing her heart. She looked almost aged, which pained me very much.

After the operation we stayed up four nights. Nobody wanted—they could not even if they had wanted—to take a rest before they knew the outcome of the difficult operation. Yet, I could not bring myself to walk into his room and find out how the patient was doing. I was afraid in a way. I kept to my office and they were to let me know right away if there was any "change." Ok Ju stayed with him in the ward. She, of course, was as anxious and uneasy as I was.

It was the fourth night. I sat at my desk staring into space, yet I was all ears. If there were any footsteps in the hallway I leaped up and reached for the stethoscope. Heaven knows how many times. I had repeated that. But every time the footsteps either passed by my door or disappeared short of it. What a relief I felt then!

The night was getting quite late. The still-

ness of the hallway was shattered suddenly. It sounded like someone was almost running down the corridor. Again I jumped to my feet as if shot up by a spring. The footsteps became louder. I hoped they would disappear in some other direction, but they were coming toward me, I could tell.

Clasping my hair, I sank down. I knew, it was Ok Ju rushing to me.

Sure enough the door of my room was flung open; I rose instinctively. Ok Ju stood there a moment without saying anything. When she did speak, her words were almost incoherent: "Doctor, they are moving, moving!" I guess I was not exactly alert either. Both of us raced down the corridor to Sung Jae's room. And she kept repeating: "They are moving!"

Standing by Sung Jae's bed, I saw what Ok Ju had meant. His toes that had been immobilized nearly ten years were moving! Words failed me.

We all had hoped this would happen, but when it did happen, the impact was too great to bear. Was I to laugh or cry?

Ok Ju, by now well-composed again, stepped forward to stand by me and said in a whisper: "Thanks, doctor!"

I turned my eyes to her—I almost took her for Kyong Suk again! Her eyes were filled with tears. That was the first and last tears that I saw in her eyes. I realized then what it meant, the moving of Sung Jae's toes. And there was a lump in my throat, too. So hurriedly I ran out of the patient's room.

* * *

My friend breathed heavily now as if he had just come out of Sung Jae's room. Then, he noticed where we were. Laughing heartily he said.

Look, where we are! Let's go back home. Looks like it's going to pour down, too. At any rate, my story is finished. But I must add

this. After that I saw Ok Ju helping her husband to stand on his feet again. How merry her laughter sounded. How cheerful and peaceful she looked, she was free from all worries. I thought nature was extremely prejudiced to her to endow her with such beauty. In her I saw all the noble features of a Korean woman.

Before long Sung Jae walked out of the hospital toward happiness and communism. Yes, he walked out of the hospital!

Last autumn they were formally married. They had set the date convenient for the county Party chairman and me, who had to be in Pyongyang to attend the Party Congress. But, to my regret, there was a meeting after the Congress at which I had to be present. It was a conference of the Academy. So I was unable to see their wedding, but I sent them a long message—a most sincere message.

I hear the county Party chairman was quite excited that day. You know he is a serious man, but he sang a folk song in his own accent, dancing to the tune! They say his eyes were moist the whole time.

Sung Jae was given a new assignment and he and Ok Ju left the town. They sent me their wedding picture and I sent them ours. Looking at the image of my wife who quite resembled Ok Ju, the latter perhaps came to see why I had stared at her when we had the first meeting. For reply they wrote a long letter—I suppose that kind of letter is what we call a letter from the heart.

Now Sung Jae is in a mine. For the advancement of the mining industry he has gone down in the pit. The ore he mined will feed our industry, and our industry will enrich our life.

I can almost say now this is all I wanted.

When you were reporting on the completion of this Okryu Bridge, I was preparing my instruments for the operation. When you wrote about the unveiling of the Chollima Statue I wrote the discharge papers for Sung Jae.

And it is for you to write the conclusion.

Since you're interested in it, you'd better know this, as well. About my personal affairs, there will be something to tell pretty soon. So you don't need to worry about it any longer. It seems the county Party chairman did a lot of propaganda work on my behalf. Believe me, there have been a lot of possibilities.

But somehow I am a sort of bystander and the county Party chairman is doing all the talking, and he is turning down one after another. He is quite hard to please, too. I hear there is a best one, but he is not sure yet! At any rate, the matter may be settled pretty soon. So you'd better start looking for a nice present, eh?

In the distance, the Chollima Statue on Mansudae Hill was silhouetted against the dark sky—the image of Chollima dashing at lightning speed. Once more, I looked at my friend, a truly ordinary man of this era! Big drops began to come down. "Here she comes!" with these words he started off in long strides, just like a school boy.

Standing there in the rain, I watched him heading for the house. The early spring shower quickly turned into a downpour. As if to wash away my hazy thoughts, it poured down on the dust-covered shoes, and on the head filled with earthly thoughts.

1963

(The End)



DO YOU KNOW?

National Musical Instruments

Today our national musical instruments are known to the world for their rich variety and expression.

Our national instruments which have a long tradition produce soft and graceful timbre which touches the right chord of people.

Our ancestors had such instruments as horn and 11-

holed bone flute, along with such percussion instrument as drum, in the primitive age. In our Kochoson era before Christ, they had multi-stringed instruments like *konghu* and metal percussion instrument resembling *ggoenggwari*, besides wind instruments.

In the Koguryo period, the first feudal state in our country, there were 36 kinds of musical instruments including *kayagum*, *chodae*, *tungso*,

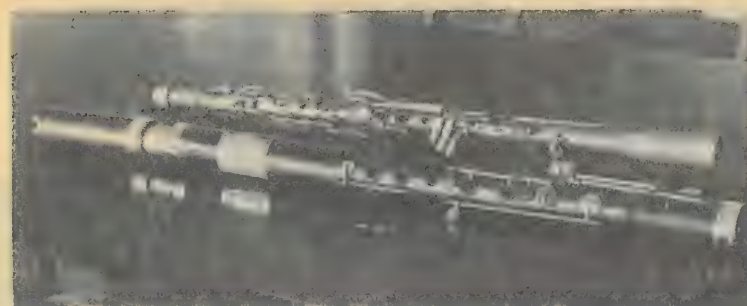
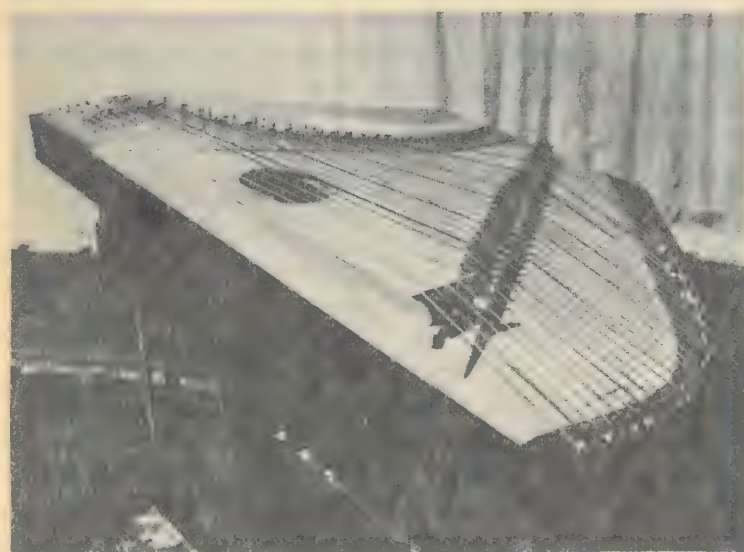
etc., and their number increased to 65 in the 15th century.

Representative instruments now in a wide use in our country are high-pitched *tanso*, ordinary *tanso*, high-pitched and middle-pitched *chodae*, ordinary *chodae*, *changsaenap*, *saenap*, *taepiri* and low-pitched *piri* for wind instruments; small, middle and big *haegum*, low-pitched *haegum*, *kayagum*, *yanggum*, *okryugum* for string instruments; and *changgo* (long drum), *taebuk* (big drum), *puk* (drum), *choryulbuk*, and *ggoenggwari*, *ching*, *para* for percussion instruments.

These national instruments excel in musical expression. They can express fully the emotion and life sentiments of our people today and can give expression to all sentiments—emotional, revolutionary, militant, jocund, dynamic, optimistic, sublime, passionate and all other feelings.

In particular, the advantage of our national instruments is fully displayed in the Juche-based combined orchestra consisting of national and occidental instruments, opera, film and dance music, etc.

Okryugum



Tanso

Anak Tombs

The Anak tombs are Koguryo tombs unearthed by our archaeologists after liberation. They are famous for

their murals. They are named so because they lie in Anak County, South Hwanghae Province, at the foot of Mt. Kuwol in the west of central Korea.

The tombs are three. The

biggest one decorated with gorgeous murals is Tomb No. 3. It is a king's tomb and one of the most representative Koguryo mural tombs built in the mid-4th century. It is a stone tomb that has chambers inside and topped with a mound which measures 33 metres north and south, 30 metres east and west and 7 metres high. The inside walls of the tomb are made of big trimmed stone slabs, one of which is 468 cm wide, 201 cm high and 15 cm thick as seen in the northern wall.

Murals of this tomb describe the luxurious life of the ruling class of Koguryo, many persons and processions, etc.

The smallest Tomb No. 1 has only one chamber and its murals deal with scenes of hunting and procession, images of women, various patterns and imaginary animals.

Tomb No. 2 is also one-chambered, but a little larger than Tomb No. 1. Its murals give portrayal to the images of the deceased of Tomb No. 3 and other persons and describe flying women in masterly strokes.

The tombs are preserved well today as a valuable cultural heritage of our nation, which show splendid architecture and artistic talents of the Koguryo people in the 4th-5th centuries.





Machine Tools of a New Type Produced

The workers and technicians and three-revolution team members of the Huichon Machine Tool Factory are making many highly efficient modern machine tools.

The factory has produced many trial goods of new-type machine tools including modern cylindric grinding machines and boring machines which are much more efficient than the old ones.

Automatic lathes which work materials from the beginning to the end were produced.

The workers and technicians of the casting shop have raised the quality of products through the introduction of an advanced casting method. They overfulfil daily assignments two or three times in the production of bodies of machine tools and other heavy machines.

The modern machine tools will be greatly conducive to the modernization of the national economy.



New Chemical Fibre Factory under Construction

A new chemical fibre factory of the February 8 Vinalon Complex is being built under the deep care of the great leader. The building of structures was completed and the assembling of the equipment is stepped up.

Workers and technicians of No. 33 Chemical Factory Construction Enterprise in charge of building the spinning and machine shops and the fibre storehouse set a high goal, pushing ahead with the project in a big way. They overfulfilled daily plans at over 200 per cent, finishing the building of structures more than one month ahead of schedule.

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Workers and technicians in charge of manufacturing and assembling the equipment and apparatuses devised highly efficient tools and jigs, increasing the construction speed twice daily and thus completed in two months the project which would have required six months to finish.

They are making high-quality switchboards and automatic controllers to be effectively used in this factory where operations will need a high degree of automation and telematics.

Factories and enterprises in this city and others in the province are giving much help to complete construction.

The chemical fibre factory will soon start operation to improve greatly the people's living standards.



Our Runner Comes First in International Marathon

Our runners gave a good account of themselves in the recent Essonnes International Marathon held in France.

In the junior race, our runner So Chang Sik came first, covering the distance in 2 hours, 19 minutes and 19 seconds by displaying the vigorous fighting spirit and high technique he had fostered and acquired in his day-to-day training.

Our marathoners Li Myong Son, Li Gun Bae and Hwang Dok Son came second, third and fourth respectively.

The marathon was attended by 2,500 runners from 20 countries including our country.

No. 19437

VOICES OF THE WORLD SUPPORTING KOREA'S INDEPENDENT, PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION



NORDISK SOLIDARITETSKONFERENS
FÖR KOREAS ÅTERFÖRENING



The solidarity conference of the Nordic peoples to support Korea's reunification



The enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, to support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo

Danish people, too, send solidarity to the Korean people in their struggle



Swedish people expressing solidarity in support of Korea's independent, peaceful reunification

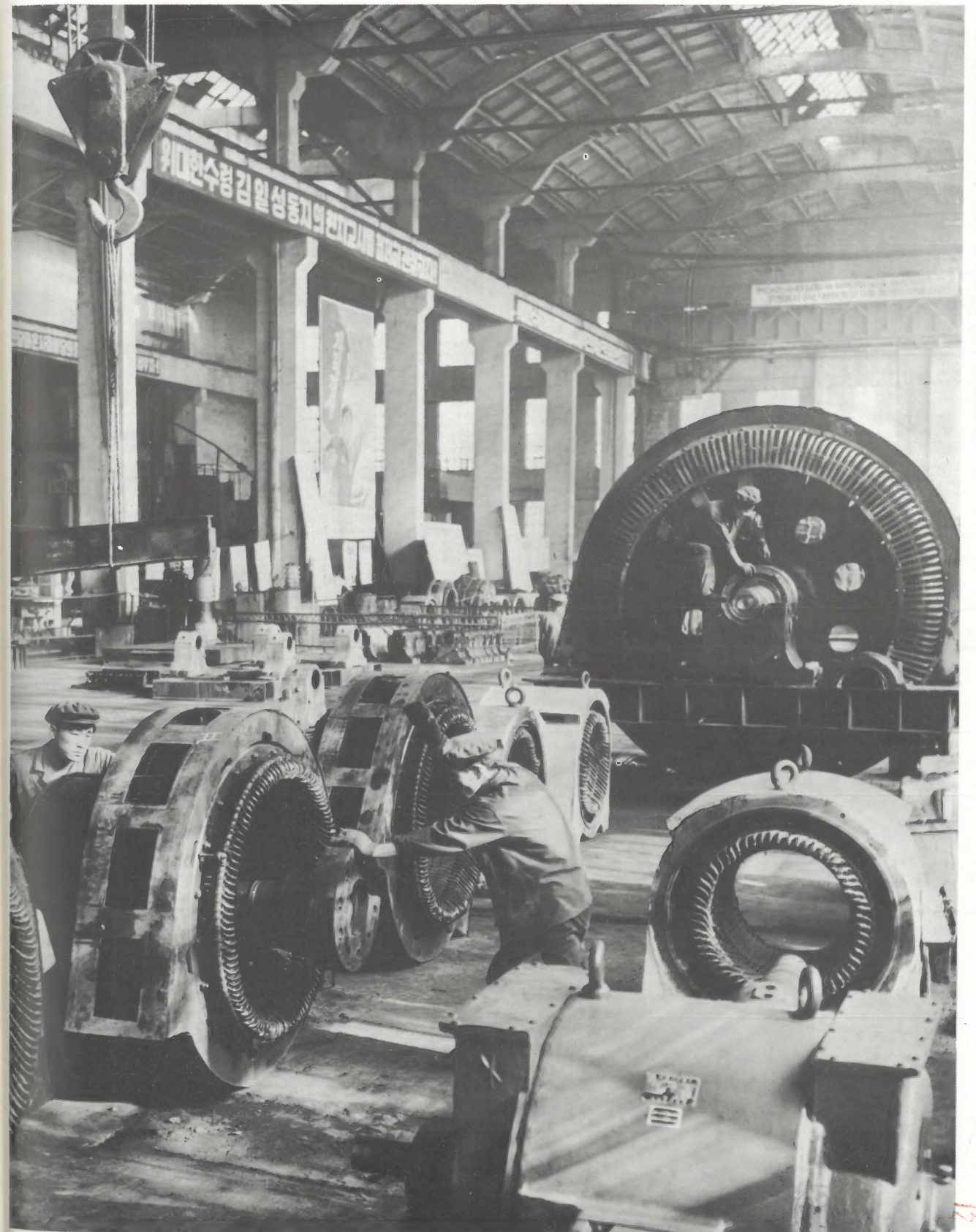


Koreans in Japan demonstrate demanding the immediate withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea



Norwegian people demonstrate against the military-fascist regime of south Korea

Americans and America-resident Koreans parading through streets, carrying placards and posters reading "US Troops, out of south Korea!" and "One Korea yes and two Koreas no!"



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